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...ER WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy with rain. ...p. 17-22 (62-71). Wednesday, clear. LONDON: Tuesday, ...ers with sunny spells. Temps. 15-20 (59-72). Wednesday, clear. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Tuesday, partly cloudy. Temps. (63-84). NEW YORK: Tuesday, partly cloudy. Temps. 17-25 ...

• ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE



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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abu Dhabi | 4.50 Dirh | Greece | 22 Dr. | Netherlands | 1.75 Fls |
| Algeria | 3.00 Din. | Iceland | 190 Kr. | Nigeria | 12 K. |
| Austria | 12 S | India | Rs. 8 | Norway | 3.25 Kr. |
| Bahrain | 0.400 Din. | Iran | 70 Rials | Oman | 0.425 Rials |
| Belgium | 28 Fr. | Israel | 4.17.00 | Portugal | 25 Esc. |
| Cyprus | 250 Mils | Italy | 500 Lire | Qatar | 4.00 Rials |
| Denmark | 3.75 Dkr. | Jordan | 0.300 Fils | Saudi Arabia | 3.50 Rials |
| Dubai | 4.50 Dirh. | Kenya | Sh. 8.00 | Spain | 90 Ptas. |
| Egypt | 50 P. | Kuwait | 0.300 Fils | Sweden | 3.00 Kr. |
| Eire | 22 P. | Lebanon | 8.2.75 | Switzerland | 1.70 S.fr. |
| Finland | 3.00 F.M. | Libya | L.Din. 0.75 | Tunisia | 1.25 Din. |
| France | 3 F. | Luxembourg | 28 L.Fr. | Turkey | 7 L. 15 |
| Germany | 1.50 D.M. | Madeira | 27.5 Esc. | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) | 80 ¢ |
| Great Britain | 20 P. | Morocco | 3.00 Dr. | Yugoslavia | 22 D. |




United Press International

Outgoing South African State President John Vorster.

## *From S. Africa Presidency*

# Vorster Steps Down in Scandal

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, June 4 (AP) — President John Vorster, accused of covering up a major government financial scandal, resigned today, Prime Minister Pieter Botha announced to Parliament.

The resignation of Mr. Vorster, 64, occurred as Parliament opened discussion of an investigative report on the alleged misuse of $60 million to $120 million in secret government funds earmarked for clandestine propaganda projects to improve the government's image.

"I regret to inform the house that the state president has tendered his resignation with effect from June 4, 1979," Mr. Botha told a stunned Parliament.

Mr. Vorster had been prime minister for 13 years until his resignation last September, and the cover-up allegedly occurred toward the end of his prime ministry. The post of president is largely ceremonial.

Mr. Botha, who succeeded Mr. Vorster as prime minister, said that Marais Viljoen, now president of the Senate, would succeed Mr. Vorster as president.

The secret propaganda projects were aimed at improving the image of the white-minority government, which was tarnished by international criticism of its policy of racial segregation.

Among the projects was the clandestine financing of the Citizen, a pro-government newspaper here, and an alleged attempt to buy the Washington Star. One of those involved has said that government funds also were channeled to foreign politicians.

The final report of the government-appointed commission headed by Judge Rudolph Erasmus, now retired, said that Mr. Vorster shared responsibility in the scandal with others because he did not reveal irregularities that came to his attention, concealed them from the Cabinet and delayed taking steps to end them.

The Erasmus commission issued two interim reports before its final 70-page document. In the first, Mr. Vorster was cleared of any involvement in the scandal. In the second, the commission was more critical, claiming he had withheld certain information from his Cabinet ministers.

In light of more recent investigations, the final commission report said that Mr. Vorster was, in fact, "participating in action which in itself was a serious irregularity, the covering up of gross irregularities."

Mr. Botha and members of his Cabinet, most of whom served in Mr. Vorster's Cabinet, have steadfastly maintained that they knew nothing about irregularities in secret projects. The final report appeared to confirm these claims.

Cornelius Mulder, formerly information minister, and Eschel Rhoodie, the former director of the South African Information Department, resigned when the scandal began to break. The secret funds had been funneled through the Information Department.

Mr. Mulder's political career — he was once considered a potential prime minister — has been virtually destroyed. Mr. Rhoodie, wanted by South African police on fraud and theft charges in connection with the secret funds, is hiding in Europe.

All those involved are members of South Africa's long-ruling National Party.

## *Small Parties Gain in National Election*

# Communist Vote Ebbs in Italy

By Henry Tanner

ROME, June 4 (NYT) — Partial returns and computer projections tonight after Italy's national elections yesterday and today showed several small parties of the center and extreme left gaining ground, the powerful Communist Party losing several percentage points, and the ruling Christian Democrats barely holding their own.

The Communist loss had been generally predicted, but the indifferent showing of the Christian Democrats came as a surprise. The party had been expected by its own officials and many independent observers to post considerable gains at the cost of the Communists.

Instead the gains were made by Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals in the center of the Italian spectrum, by two small Marxist groups to the left of the Communist Party, and by the Radicals, who fielded candidates ranging from the far left to the right. In general, the results were interpreted as a sign that Italian voters are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the two big parties that have dominated political life for 35 years.

With results from more than three-fourths of all polling stations tabulated for the Senate, the Christian Democrats had 38.7 percent of the vote, 0.1 percent less than in the last general elections in 1976. The Communists in the same number of polling stations had 31.7 percent of the vote, down 2.1 percent from 1976.

Projections for the Chamber of Deputies gave the Communists 29.8 percent of the vote for seats there, a loss of 4.6 percent from 1976. The Christian Democrats were projected to get 38.2 percent of the vote in the chamber, a loss of 0.5 percent. The projections were made by DOXA, a private polling institute in Milan.

The vote for the Chamber of Deputies was larger than that for the Senate, and results therefore were counted more slowly. Citizens from 18 years up can vote for deputies. For the Senate the minimum voting age is 25. It was in the chamber that the two far-left Marxist groups made their gains, apparently with help from the 2 million new voters who had reached voting age since 1976.

The two groups — called New United Left and Proletarian Unity Party for Communism — were formed in opposition to the Communist Party's policy of cooperation with the Christian Democrats and other non-Marxist parties. The rise of the two groups is widely interpreted as an expression of young leftists' dissatisfaction with the moderate line of the established Communist leadership.

Also, it was mostly young voters who gave a big boost to the Radicals, who defy ideological definition. The Radicals more than tripled their vote in the chamber, going from 1.1 percent to 3.7 percent, according to the computer projections. The vote for the Radicals was regarded as a protest vote against all the established parties.

During the campaign, voters here and there could be heard to say that they were tired of all the familiar faces on the posters of the men who have been speaking for the established parties for 30 years or more.

Nevertheless, 90 percent of the voters went to the polls. In the national elections of 1976, voter turnout was just over 93 percent. Italians traditionally regard it as a civic duty to vote. In some areas, a citizen's documents may be stamped "has not voted" if he fails to show up at the polls and can give no adequate reason.

The election was a disappointment for the Socialist Party, which had hoped to make significant gains. It received 10 percent of the total vote, according to partial returns and computer projections — almost exactly the same as in 1976. The result dashed the hopes of Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, to become the arbiter between the two large parties.



United Press International

Pope John Paul II, clearly moved by high emotion during the Mass at Czestochowa, Poland.

### Revival Meeting and Family Reunion

## *Pope's Polish Mass a Personal Celebration*

By Michael Getler and Peter Osnos

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland, June 4 (WP) — A singing, humming and joking Pope John Paul II today transformed pontifical Mass at Poland's holiest shrine into a personal celebration that for him and his massive audience was part revival meeting and part family reunion.

From a specially built alter on the ramparts of the 14th-century Jasna Gora monastery, the pope, speaking to hundreds of thousands of worshippers in the fields below, said, "I am here today. I am again with all of you, dear brothers and sisters."

Time and again during his sermon, the throng broke into applause and song. The pope joined in with a rich baritone that made up in vigor what it lacked in pitch.

"Sto Lat, sto Lat," sang the crowd, "Hundred years, hundred years, may he live a hundred years." The song is, roughly, the Polish equivalent of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The pope was clearly moved by the spontaneous joy of the moment.

With each day of the pilgrimage through his native Poland, the pope seems to stray further from formality, exuding a relaxed and warm feeling of the traveler come home. His huge audiences, sensing that and thrilled by his presence, are drawn more and more into the sermons and services.

"They will be mad at me for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Europe's Concern Voiced

## *Carter, French Aide Discuss Oil Subsidy*

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP) — ...ench Foreign Minister Jean ...cois-Poncet, current chairman ...the European Economic ...munity's Council of Ministers, ...y expressed Europe's concern ...resident Carter over a U.S. plan ...bsidize purchases of imported ...ing oil.

...Asked whether he was lodging a ...st against the plan, under ...h the U.S. government would ...ibute $5 for each barrel of oil, ...Francois-Poncet said that he ...shown an expression of worry. ...e foreign minister, making his ...trip to Washington as foreign ...ster, conferred for about 15 ...tes with Mr. Carter after meeting ...with Vice President Mondale.

...e Europeans fear that the Energy Department subsidy, which ...d be retroactive to May 1 and ...d run through Aug. 31, could ...up the price of oil in Europe ...U.S. companies find it easier to ...ire supplies.

...r. Francois-Poncet made his ...mal comments to the press in ...driveway outside Mr. Carter's ...es. He spoke after an aide dis...ted a statement prepared be...the meeting.

...French Embassy spokesman ...Mr. Francois-Poncet would ...ess reporters in the driveway ...the meeting, offering his criti...comments, but a White House ...al sought to discourage this.

...ssistant Press Secretary Dale ...ach told the French that it ...d be more appropriate for pro... reasons if the foreign minister ...his statement either at the ...ch Embassy or the State ...artment.

...ter efforts were made to posi... his automobile so that he ...l leave without making any ...e comments, French and U.S. ...als conferred. When the meet... with Mr. Carter ended, Mr. ...rcois-Poncet approached the ...rters.

...said that he had explained to ...Carter the European objections ...e subsidy and that the subject ...ergy was the prime topic of ...meeting. Asked whether the ...dy would drive up oil prices, ...id it could be one of the fac... in such a rise.

...e subsidy is on the agenda for ...eting between Energy Secre... James Schlesinger and a ...ch official.

...e foreign minister said he told ...Carter that President Valery ...rd d'Estaing is convinced that ...resent situation and future en...

## Chinese Ordered to Avoid Contacts With Foreigners

By John Fraser

PEKING, June 4 — Municipal authorities here have issued a stern civic edict that prohibits contacts — except those officially approved — with foreigners, according to reliable sources.

The edict is an expanded version of Public Security Bureau guidelines on relations between foreigners and Chinese that were issued earlier and which have already been read out in various institutes in the city. It goes into considerable detail about the things that are specifically taboo unless the state is formally informed through a person's unit. All Chinese belong to a work, commune or academic unit — the basic system by which the state controls many aspects of persons' lives.

The edict provides insight into the things that have irked certain authorities in Peking in the last half year. It is now forbidden, for example, to have meals with foreigners in restaurants, join them at the theater, attend dance parties or visit them in their homes. It is forbidden to give out one's address to a foreigner.

#### Rule of Law Lacking

Since some addresses have already been given out, visits by foreigners must be reported to the relevant units. Chinese are forbidden to ask foreigners to buy them superior-quality Chinese goods at the foreigners-only Friendship Store. Citizens in trouble with the authorities are forbidden to appeal to Western journalists for assistance. Sexual relations with foreigners are forbidden.

The edict is not based on any laws and is backed only by the power of authorities. As such, it highlights in a spectacular way the distance that China must travel before it can lay claim to anything resembling a recognizable rule of law.

To understand how this works, it is necessary to grasp what passes for logic among certain Communist officials and theoreticians who seem to dominate Peking's version of city hall and its propaganda outlet, the Peking Daily.

Having a friendship with a foreigner is not illegal since the state can formally approve such a relationship upon request. Consequently, officials stating that there is nothing illegal about normal contacts between Chinese and foreigners are technically correct. The banning of unofficial contacts has nothing to do with the law. It is simply a statement backed by impressive authority.

Three months ago, a symposium for foreign journalists arranged by the Academy of Social Sciences was held to explain the new legal system. It provided a case in point. Three high officials were asked about the legality of relationships between foreigners and Chinese.

The answer was rational, but it was couched in smiles by the three men, all deputy directors of the academy's research office: Zhang

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## *West Europe Seeks New Ways To Rekindle Dream of Unity*

*This is the second in a series of articles on the European parliamentary elections.*

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 4 (IHT) — If voter apathy during the campaign is any indication, the forthcoming European Parliament elections have failed to galvanize the Common Market's flagging sense of purpose or revive the once-popular dream of a united Europe.

Despite this, most European leaders still believe that only concerted European action can cope with the threats to their individual nations.

Grappling with record unemployment, a worsening energy crisis and spreading disillusionment with U.S. leadership on common Western problems, European leaders are seeking new initiatives aimed at improving Europe's economic integration and political momentum.

Some commentators argue that Europeans need to face some stark crisis of survival in order to scrap their national differences and take another stride toward unity. But many European politicians fear that continued economic stagnation, mounting protectionist pressures and Western indecision on defense could undermine the measure of European solidarity that now exists.

"We have to find new ways of constructing effective European unity," says French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. He acknowledged that the original post-World War II fervor has drained out of the European idea. "Most Europeans no longer intend to sacrifice their national identities," he said, "so the original model, a United States of Europe, will not work for us now."

The French leader's close partnership with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has given fresh impetus to the European Economic Community at the governmental level. The French-German determination to get things moving again came at a low point in EEC history.

The EEC appeared stalled after admitting Britain, Denmark and Ireland in 1973. The goal of monetary union appeared to have been abandoned. Instead of a European nation in the making, people tended to see the shortcomings of the grouping. The highly paid bureaucracy in Brussels, for instance, haggled over details such as the color of road signs. Britain pointed out that the EEC agricultural policy — once its proudest achievement — had gone badly awry. Italy complained that the EEC had failed to bring about any real transfer of wealth between the richer and poorer regions of Europe.

The lack of resiliency in the European idea made it difficult to envisage radical reform. Commentators recalled the warning of Jean Monnet — the "father of Europe," who died earlier this year — that the European community is "like a bicycle: It has to go forward or it will fall over."

#### Unexciting Move

The bike is now being pedaled by Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. But their innovations, notably the European Monetary System, designed to stabilize the currencies of Common Market and other interested European countries, are too recent to have proved their effectiveness. And although this highly technical move may gratify businessmen, it is unexciting to the public.

In an attempt to popularize the EEC, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, lifting a veto imposed by Gen. de Gaulle, opened the way to elections for a European Parliament by universal suffrage. This week, between Thursday and Sunday, Europeans will go to the polls in nine nations to elect their national representatives to the 410-seat Parliament.

Until now, the European Parliament's members have been appointed by the nine national

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Riots Erupt in N. Spain After Killing

PAMPLONA, Spain, June 4 (AP) — The government rushed police reinforcements here today as hundreds of protestors battled police a second day over the killing of an anti-nuclear demonstrator by a police bullet.

Meanwhile, on the outskirts of Madrid, terrorists shot and killed two members of the paramilitary Civil Guard.

Shouting "assassins" at riot police, demonstrators here burned cars, barricaded streets and retaliated with rocks against police firing rubber bullets and smoke grenades for more than four hours. No deaths were reported.

Police cordoned off Castille Plaza in the center of Pamplona, capital of the northern Navarre Province, after it became a battleground. Rioters also fought police along the city's industrial belt, as a protest strike shut down industry, schools and public transport.

#### General Strike Called

Leftist unions called for a general strike tomorrow in the Basque provinces. The call was spurred by accounts that the dead woman was shot in the back of the head yesterday after being clubbed by police during clashes in the town of Tudela, south of here.

Tudela is the site of a proposed nuclear plant, and the woman was killed during a demonstration that was part of an international Anti-Nuclear Day observance. The Civil Guard acknowledged that the bullet came from its ranks. An earlier report from the guard said that a guardsman's submachine gun went off when he was jostled by a demonstrator.

Police said that at least one guard car was been burned in Tudela yesterday; rioters set fire to other cars after using them to barricade streets. In Tudela today, about 5,000 people gathered at city hall to hear denunciations of the shooting. Local police patrolled the streets.

Near Madrid, terrorists firing from a taxi shot and killed two members of the Civil Guard, police said. The gunmen escaped. The midday attack brought to 69 the number of persons killed in political violence this year.

The slain guardsmen were Cpl. Casimiro Gonzalez Royo and Cpl. Jesus Fernandez Rodriguez. Police said that both received several bullet wounds. They said that first reports showed the two guardsmen were in civilian clothes and in an automobile when attacked.

Thirty-five policemen have been slain this year. Six military men, including two generals, also have been assassinated. Most of the killings have been claimed by the Basque separatist organization ETA, but a Maoist organization called GRAPO has claimed responsibility in some of the police shootings.

## Ghana Regime Reportedly Foils Attempted Coup

*From Agency Dispatches*

LOME, Togo, June 4 — The military government of Ghana today survived a second attempted coup d'etat in less than three weeks, informed sources said here. The Ghanaian chief of staff, Gen. Neville Odartey-Wellington, said on Accra radio that the authorities had the situation well in hand.

In London, Ghanaian diplomatic sources said that dissident military officers tried to overthrow the regime of Gen. Frederick Akuffo, but loyal army units put down the rebellion in a few hours.

The coup attempt came in the midst of a campaign for June 18 elections designed to return the country to civilian rule. Gen. Odartey-Wellington urged the public and the army to carry on with normal business.

Gen. Akuffo last July overthrew Gen. Ignatius Acheampong, who had brought down a civilian government in 1972. Last May 15, troops loyal to Gen. Akuffo put down an attempted coup by the air force.

## Sierra Leone Envoy Killed in U.S. Crash

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP) — Raymond Baami-Caulker, a diplomat from Sierra Leone in West Africa, was killed early today when his car veered off a wet road and flipped into a ditch, suburban Maryland police said.

Mr. Baami-Caulker, a first secretary at the Sierra Leone Embassy, was believed to be in his late 30s. Authorities scheduled an autopsy.

### Subversion Charges

FLORENCE, June 4 (UPI) — Magistrates today charged 16 persons with belonging to subversive groups, including a candidate running as a leftist in the national elections. The charges against the 16 followed a three-month anti-terrorist operation in Florence, Bologna and Rome.

Police said that one of the persons charged was believed to be Francesco Pinna, a leading member of the Red Brigades gang that kidnapped and killed former Christian Democratic Premier Aldo Moro last year.

The candidate was Guido Campanelli, 56.

### South Korean to Sweden

STOCKHOLM, June 4 (Reuters) — Choi Kak Kyu, South Korean minister of commerce and industry, arrived here last night on a four-day visit.

## *Portugal Parties Attempt to Oust Pinto's Regime*

LISBON, June 4 (Reuters) — Portugal's Socialist and Communist parties introduced separate censure motions in the parliament today in a move to topple the country's 10th government since the 1974 revolution.

The Socialist motion is all but guaranteed success when the vote is taken next week because the Communists have promised the support that would insure the necessary absolute majority in the 263-seat parliament.

Both parties hope that the move will persuade Premier Carlos Mota Pinto's six-month-old government to resign. If not, they are prepared to introduce new censure motions after a 30-day interval which, if successful, would force out the government under the terms of the constitution.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes would have the right to choose another premier charged with forming a new government if the present one were ousted or resigned. Or he could dissolve the parliament and call a general election, although under the constitution, voters would have to go to the polls again next year.

## *...ench Keep Out ...clear Groups*

*From Agency Dispatches*

...ARBRUCKEN, West Germa... June 4 — French border guards ... prevented hundreds of anti...ar protesters from entering ...e from West Germany and ...mbourg, border officials said.

...e demonstrators had planned ...n an anti-nuclear rally at Cat... near the French town of ...hville where a 5,200-megawatt ...ar power station is being built.

...lant is on French soil close to ...e the three countries' borders ...and has aroused concern from ...overnments of Luxembourg ...West Germany.

...st German border officials ...hat at one Saarbrucken bor...ost, French authorities turned ... 300 West Germans. In the ...mbourg village of Schengen, ... 500 protesters from West ...any and Luxembourg gath... after being barred from ...e.

*Some See Little Change in Lifestyle*

# White Rhodesians Differ On Future in Black Rule

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, June 4 (NYT) — Walter Purcell donned his tweeds yesterday and headed for the Salisbury polo grounds as usual. Little in his mood or manner seemed to have changed since he resigned his officer's commission with the Gurkhas in India and settled in Rhodesia as a brewery executive 28 years ago.

"Frankly, old man, I don't see it making any difference at all," the former major said as he strolled along the edge of the playing ground, occasionally interrupting himself to applaud a hearty thwack on the wooden ball by one of the wealthy farmers galloping across the turf.

Mr. Purcell, 70, was speaking not of polo but of black rule that came to this country in a limited form on Friday. The polo field is on carefully tended grounds between the prime minister's residence and the mansion of the president's offices. Both functions were transferred to blacks with the proclamation of a state named Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

A theme in the mood of the 250,000 whites as they passed the long Whitsun weekend here was the belief that the new government would not much disturb the life of whites, who still have rent-free polo grounds in the heart of the city and black stable boys for the equivalent of $14.40 a month. But not all were as sanguine as Mr. Purcell.

"From now on, it's going to be a downhill slide, make no mistake," said an officer in a crack unit fighting black guerrillas in the bush war, as he drove a visitor through the bush. "It's all very well to say that these chaps in Parliament are educated and sensible, and I've no doubt they are. But that's been the case elsewhere in Africa and it hasn't stopped the rot."

The differing views were evident wherever whites gathered in the first days after Bishop Abel Muzorewa's black-led government was installed. At the rugby grounds of the Salisbury Club and across town at the Borrowdale Race Track, where a full card is still run every Saturday afternoon, snatches of overheard conversation revealed that many whites still refer to blacks as "houties" and "munties," corruptions of Afrikaans epithets.

Other whites seemed aware of the need for new attitudes. "You go on talking like that and you'll get yourself in real trouble," an elderly matron said to a companion as they relaxed after an afternoon of lawn bowling at the Salisbury Club, which still has no black members. The woman being rebuked, a civil servant's wife, had said that blacks getting "uppity" under the new power arrangements should be "slapped down."

Skepticism among whites about blacks' ability to "maintain standards" and uphold "civilization" — phrases that Prime Minister Ian Smith was still using at his farewell press conference last week — was reinforced during the weekend by the disclosure that police were investigating an alleged plot by aides of Bishop Muzorewa's defeated rival in the April elections, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, to assassinate the bishop. The Rev. Sithole has denied the allegation as "absolute rubbish."

When newspapers reporting the alleged plot appeared last night, a passing guest in a dinner jacket glanced at the headline and declared to his wife, within earshot of black porters, "There it is — we are a real African state."

Bishop Muzorewa is worried that such attitudes could lead Mr. Smith's white minority in the new Cabinet to use its entrenched powers to block the "absolutely necessary" changes that he has promised.

**Difficult Succession**

In a broadcast yesterday that attracted little attention from urban whites, the 54-year-old Methodist prelate warned of the fate of his government if it appeared to be beholden to the whites and was thus unable to persuade the guerrillas of the Patriotic Front to give up their struggle and support the new order. "Nowhere, throughout history, has any new government come into power beset with more problems than those I see facing my government," he said.

So far, Mr. Smith has given little public assistance to the bishop in molding new attitudes. At his news conference, the 60-year-old white leader said that black rule had arrived too soon and that blacks faced disaster if they drove out the white minority.

In terms of the survival of the Muzorewa government, Mr. Smith was probably right about the importance of stemming the white population loss, more than 5,000 so far this year. The armed forces and the bureaucracy that are holding off the growing guerrilla forces and managing the economy that is financing the $1.5 million daily cost of the war are heavily dependent on white leadership and skills, although most of the manpower is black.

Like the army officer, many whites in the officer corps are adopting a wait-and-see attitude toward the new government, saying privately that they will "gap it" — rugby-derived slang for emigrating — if the government cuts the quality of white schooling and medical care, which are far superior to similar services for blacks, or interferes with normal operation of the forces.

Other whites show their anxieties in more concrete ways. When customs authorities held a rummage sale of seized contraband here last week, exorbitant prices were paid for any article that could be taken out of the country by families who are allowed to take only $1,500 in cash if they emigrate. Three bedspreads valued at $12 each sold for a total of $125.



United Press International

**Jubilant soldier waves submachine gun as Tanzanian troops invading Uganda reach Zaire border.**

**With Conquest Consolidated**

# *Tanzanians Vow Early Uganda Pullout*

*From Agency Dispatches*

ORABA, Uganda, June 4 (UPI) — Tanzanian officers say that they expect to begin withdrawing their troops from Uganda soon, following the capture of the last corners of the country during the weekend.

"We have taught Idi Amin a lesson he will never forget," said Maj. Gen. Silas Myunga, the Tanzanian commander. Marshal Amin, the deposed president, disappeared weeks ago.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has said that he will bring the troops home as soon as their presence is no longer needed to preserve order in Uganda.

The Tanzanians and Uganda liberation army troops encountered no resistance in their final march to the borders of Zaire and the Sudan. They said that Ugandan army prisoners told them that Ugandan soldiers, including hundreds of Nubians whom Marshal Amin had recruited from the Sudan, had rolled across the border in cars and trucks they had stolen in their retreat.

The prisoners said Marshal Amin's soldiers were told they would train to fight Uganda's new provisional government, headed by President Youssef Lule.

**100,000 Said to Flee**

About 100,000 Ugandans are reported to have fled to the Sudan since the war began, including many of Marshall Amin's chief officials.

The Uganda Times reported today that the Sudanese, despite accusations that Tanzanian troops committed atrocities against Moslem civilians, has pledged to block any move by Marshal Amin to use the southern Sudan to launch a counterattack against the new Ugandan government.

However, the newspaper said that Sudanese officials say they hope the Tanzanians will be prompt in withdrawing from Uganda.

On Saturday, the Tanzanians rolled to within 200 yards of a small bridge that marks the Sudanese border and the northern limits of Uganda, signifying the conquest of Uganda and the completion of a seven-month, 1,000-mile campaign.

Earlier, they had raced along a road from the south which brought them to the Zaire frontier in the West. Tanzanian and Ugandan liberation army troops shouted jubilantly and embraced each other as they reached Oraba, just inside the Zaire border.

On their way to the Sudanese border from Arua, the capital of West Nile province which was captured last week, the Tanzanian and Ugandan liberation army soldiers found Kiboko, reputed to be Idi Amin's home village, utterly deserted.

**Shouted Greetings**

The only remaining occupants were a dog and a chicken. It appeared that people in Kiboko, possibly including Amin supporters in the military, fled across the border into the Sudan in advance of the Tanzanians.

When the Tanzanians arrived at the frontier, they waved and shouted greetings to Sudanese soldiers. The Sudanese, sitting in trenches and warily clutching their weapons, did not wave back.

*In Draft of New Law*

# Iran Plans Jail Terms for Press 'Insults'

*From Agency Dispatches*

TEHRAN, June 4 — Iran's Islamic government today published the draft of a press law which provides for imprisonment of up to three years for insulting leaders installed since the revolution.

The draft calls for imprisonment of from one to three years for insulting the leader of the religious community — an apparent reference to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the 79-year old Shiite leader — and of from six months to three years for insulting Cabinet members or other prominent officials.

Meanwhile, authorities in Khoramshahr, Iran's main port city, today lifted a state of emergency imposed after the revolt of autonomy-seeking Arabs last week, and said that calm had been restored in the surrounding oil-fields area.

In Tehran and the south-central city of Rafsanjan, Islamic revolutionary courts sent five former officials of the shah's police before firing squads. A sixth man was reported to have committed suicide before he could be sentenced.

The newspaper Ettelaat reported that the government had refused to accept the resignation of the board of directors of the state-run oil industry. The board was said to have resigned yesterday in support of oil company chief Hassan Nazih, who has been attacked by Moslem clergy for criticizing Islamic policies.

**Embassy Dispute**

In Washington, the State Department said today that Tehran had asked the United States to renounce appointing Ambassador-designate Walter Cutler, a former ambassador to Zaire who has already been confirmed by the Senate for the Tehran post.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the United States had no intention of complying. "If the Iranian request is a final decision, we anticipate a substantial delay in resolving the question of ambassadorial representation," the spokesman said. Until the matter is resolved, the acting U.S. ambassador in Tehran is the deputy chief of mission, Charles Naas.

The draft of the press law, published in the national press along with an invitation for comments within 10 days, provides for prison terms of 61 days to six months for the publication of articles encouraging division among ethnic and religious minorities.

Publication of the draft coincided with growing debate over freedom of the press. In the last month, the national newspaper Ayandegan has been forced to stop publishing for several days after severe criticism by Ayatollah Khomeini, and an Islamic association of production workers took over another leading paper, Kayhan, from its regular editorial board, prompting a protest strike by the paper's 200 reporters.

The draft law stipulates that press offenses are to be tried before a jury of 11 persons, selected once a year by a committee comprising the mayor of any city, a representative of the Ministry of National Guidance, the head of the district court and the district governor.

It provides for imprisonment of six months to two years for articles that encourage rioting, sabotage, arson, robbery or murder, or that encourage members of the armed forces to mutiny or disobey orders.

The law would oblige writers to sign all articles, and would permit 20-year-olds to publish newspapers. The present age is 30. The person applying for the permit to publi should be known as an honest pe son and one of "political piety," th draft says.

The Ministry of National Gu dance would become the authori esponsible for granting permissio or new publications. The Irania Journalists Union has long de manded this authority for itself.

Hedayatollah Matindaftari, prominent human rights activis commented that in his view ther was no need for a press law. In th past, he said, press laws were a ways used by governments for lim ting freedom of the press and i timidating journalists. "All we nee s a professional body which cou deal with any matter that arises relation to the press," he said.

# *Saudis Reject Oil Cutback Sought by Arab Radicals*

BEIRUT, June 4 (UPI) — Saudi Arabia has rejected the demands of Arab radicals for an oil production cutback to "punish" the United States, Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said yesterday.

In giving the broad outlines of his government's position for the upcoming price-setting meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Sheikh Yamani said, "The kingdom does not intend decreasing its production and is opposed to an oil embargo against the United States."

A number of Palestinian groups have been urging such action as a means of "punishing the United States for its role in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty."

Sheikh Yamani also indicated that Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, would press for a more uniform pricing policy at the OPEC meeting, scheduled to begin June 26 in Geneva.

In an interview with the Riyadh newspaper Al Jazirah, he said the Saudis would use the meeting to "finalize our position regardi prices with the rest of the OPE countries."

The current official OPEC pri for a barrel of the benchmark Sau light crude is $14.55 but all the pr ducing states have tacked on s charges and premiums, creati chaos in an already tight wor market.

In an interview published yest day by the Kuwaiti magazine Wataniyah, the OPEC chairma Mana Said Otaiba, indicated th replacement of the U.S. dollar the yardstick for oil prices wou not be an issue at the meeting the 13-member cartel.

At previous sessions, propos have been made for switching fro the dollar to a "basket" of curre cies to avoid the loss of reven from the dollar's depreciati against other moneys. But M Otaiba said the dollar "recently h shown some stability and streng It is not the currency that matte The important thing is the stabil of the currency."

# Europe Seeks New Ways To Move Toward Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

parliaments. The new, enlarged body will have no powers to legislate, but the Europarliamentarians will provide a way for Europeans to voice their concerns and call for action on problems such as the need for energy cooperation. The Parliament is expected to focus on social problems such as unemployment and pollution.

In exchange for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's acquiescence in the direct parliamentary elections, other European leaders agreed to the French idea of regular European summits. Since only governments can enact national laws, these meetings — known as the European Council — gradually are evolving into a kind of EEC executive branch. The council can only act by unanimity, so each nation's sovereignty is protected by its veto power. Strongly pro-European governments like Luxembourg or the Netherlands want to see decisions made by majority, not by unanimity; but larger countries like Britain and France cling to their veto power.

In the eyes of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt, the new Parliament will constitute the finishing touch to EEC institutions. Europe will develop its executive branch in the European Council, whose decisions are implemented by the EEC Commission in Brussels. The European Parliament will focus public opinion about the governments' policies and priorities and about the commission's administration. The European Court of Justice at The Hague, which rules on disputed interpretations of the Treaty of Rome, which set up the EEC, completes the triad.

Looking ahead, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing sees the next step as an overhaul of the EEC Commission's cumbersome bureaucratic machinery. The need to streamline decision-making is urgent because the EEC has just admitted Greece to the Common Market and is committed to taking in Spain and Portugal in the early 1980s.

In all these EEC decisions, the political key is the partnership of France and West Germany. For both governments, Europe — already a big internal market — is increasingly important as a trading bloc with Africa and the Middle East, which have the energy sources and raw materials lacking in Europe.

The two governments' strengths and vulnerabilities dovetail. The West Germans, with their economic might and national unity, have become again the powerhouse of Europe. But they remain hesitant about wielding political power openly for fear of stirring up resentment in both West and East Europe. They prefer to let the French play the public role.

France is happy to draw upon West German resources to back the political and economic policies of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. Without assurances of strong West German support for the French franc, the French leader could hardly embark, for instance, on the European Monetary System or pursue France's drive to change its previously protected economy and become genuinely competitive on the world export market.

Beyond the emerging institutional and political design for closer European cooperation, the strongest pressure uniting Europe today is a growing conviction that the United States can no longer be counted on to help Europe in a crisis.

While the loss of U.S. strategic superiority is the deepest cause of this apparent deterioration in U.S.-European relations, the practical effects are appearing in economic fields, notably over energy. Recent European accusations of U.S. indifference to Europe's energy predicament apparently have done more to rekindle the Europeans' determination to find ways of defending their collective interests than all the EEC-financed advertising campaigns for the European elections.

# *Pope's Polish Mass a Personal Celebration*

(Continued from Page 1)

lengthening the service," the pope quipped, perhaps sensing chagrin on the part of schedule makers in the Polish church hierarchy. "I will go back to the sermon," he pledged, "but I can't help taking these moments of joy with people.

"But what can you do with a Slavic pope?" he asked, and the crowd laughed with him.

Set against the backdrop of the ancient, grey-walled monastery, festooned today with Vatican and Polish flags, religious tapestries and a huge gold-and-red canopy over the papal throne, the Mass had much of the color and pagentry of a medieval ceemony, but with a decidedly contemporary pope.

During the first two days of his nine-day stay in the country, the pope had touched on such sensitive themes as human rights and spiritual freedom elsewhere in Eastern Europe. But today, in what was a high point of the religious aspect of his trip, he kept to theological matters, particularly the history of the Roman Catholic Church as represented by the monastery's revered Black Madonna, a 600-year symbol of Polish nationalism and religion.

"If we want to know how [Polish] history is interpreted by the heart of Poles," he said, "we must come here. We must listen to this shrine. We must hear the echo of the life of the whole nation in the heart of its mother and queen.

"The last decades have confirmed and intensified that unity between the Polish church and its queen," he continued, in a clear reference to the power and influence of the church during the years of Communist rule here.

In the postwar era, Poles in large numbers have gathered to pray in Czestochowa on holy-day ceremonies that often brought the church's conflict with authorities into the open. The crowds, and the pointedness of sermons by Polish Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, frustrated Communist leaders more than any other religious events until now.

So important has the Black Madonna painting become in Poland that the pope is known to be anxious to return in 1982 for the 600th anniversary of the shrine's arrival here from Hungary.

**Roadblock Reports**

While the size of today's crowds, like those at other stops, have been impressive, reports persist that even more people would like to have come, but were discouraged from doing so. Some priests from the Jasna Gora monastery were said today to have complained about roadblocks several miles from town, which prompted some travelers to turn back. Officials deny there has been any interference.

But despite the pope's visit, this was a work day in Czestochowa, a steel-mining town in southern Poland. No allowances were made for attendance at the papal Mass. The bickering between government authorities and the church, while not serious, is a persistent irritant in the pope's trip so far.

The church complained that Polish journalists were circulating false reports of widespread secret deaths during the frenzied reception for John Paul II when he visited Mexico earlier this spring. The reports' purpose was to scare people from coming to the pontiff's stopovers.

Authorities say, however, that the church has been slow in handing out tickets to would-be worshippers, which would explain why some Poles who wanted to attend were unable to see the pope in person.

Local television coverage of primary events continues, and excerpts appear on the national evening news, but cameras focus on the pope and other religious figures, almost never panning the crowds.

Party newspapers are carrying short, factual accounts of each day's events. And the radio simply reports that the pope has made one stop or another without quoting what he said.

The pope will remain in Czestochowa for two more days to attend a conference of Polish bishops and to meet with people from the surrounding areas.

# *President Quits In Mauritania*

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, June 4 (Reuters) — President Mustapha Ould Salek yesterday gave his resignation to the country's Military Committee for National Salvation, officials announced here.

The committee, the country's supreme body, appointed Lt. Col. Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly as his successor, they said.

Lt. Col. Salek became the head of state July 10 when President Moktar Ould Daddah was toppled in a bloodless coup. The resignation follows the death, last Sunday in a plane crash, of Premier Ahmed Ould Bouceif, who seized power April 6, leaving Lt. Col. Salek as figurehead president.

# Israel Sinks Guerrilla Boa Alleged to Carry Missiles

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, June 4 (NYT) — Israeli naval vessels engaged in combat with guerrillas aboard a speedboat off the Israeli border and sank the craft, military authorities announced today.

They said that everyone in the craft was killed.

The Voice of Israel reported that at least one body was sighted in the sea near the wreckage. The broadcast suggested that the commando in the intercepted craft had not been attempting to go ashore and infiltrate the heavily secured area near the Israeli-Lebanese frontier, but had planned an attack with Katyusha missiles.

The Soviet-built rockets have an effective range of 11 miles. They have often been used in terrorist attacks and are known for their unreliable guidance systems.

The broadcast noted that the speedboat had come from Lebanon and said that its action appeared to violate a reported promise by Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to the Beirut government that his guerrillas would not carry out any further attacks on Israel from Lebanese bases.

**Guerrilla Innovation**

The use of a mobile rocket launcher — mounted on the speedboat — was described here as an innovation in Palestinian guerrilla tactics.

Israeli naval patrols were under orders to board suspect vessels and capture any guerrillas who were found on board, it was explained here. But since the speedboat was much faster and more maneuverable than the Israeli patrol units, there was no choice but to sink it.

In another action against guerrillas, the Israeli Army bulldozed a house into the ground and walled up four dwellings in the West Bank before dawn today.

The military authorities here said that the houses in the district of Ramallah, an Arab city north of Jerusalem, had been inhabited by members of a terrorist cell controlled by el-Fatah, the strongest force in the PLO.

The operatives of the cell, teachers, were accused of havi perpetrated a chain of terrorist tacks during the last year, caus the death of four persons and in ries to scores.

The house that was destro was in the village of Jania and been the home of a female teac in the local elementary school, Ahmad Jusef, 22, who is in pris on terrorism charges. She allegedl had undergone guerrilla training Syria and had tried to place a bo at the Jerusalem central bus tem nal last month.

**Manhunt Under Way**

The buildings that were sea off were in nearby villages were said to have been the ho of two female teachers, both and both in prison, and of a year-old male teacher who was to have owned two apartments was still at large.

Police sources said that a se for the man, identified as Ga Ahmad Hasan Yasin Zaid, begun.

The wanted man and the female teachers also had allege had guerrilla training in Syria. authorities here described the as the commander-dispatcher the terrorist cell, one of the m dangerous uncovered.

The actions attributed to this c included a bombing in Netanya, seaside resort and industrial cen north of Tel Aviv, in January, w three persons were killed, and bomb attack in Jerusalem in Ma with one dead.

The destruction or bricking up houses in which alleged terror had lived is a method that Isra authorities use occasionally in effort to deter Arabs from gi shelter to guerrillas.

# *Dayan Defends Settlements on Arrival in Cairo*

CAIRO, June 4 (UPI) — Isr Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan day strongly defended Israel's po cy of building settlements in occ pied Arab lands and elicited blunt rejection from Egyptian Fo eign Minister Butros Ghali.

The issue of Jewish settlemen came up at a news briefing af Mr. Dayan arrived here for a thr day visit and talks on proceedi for opening the border between two countries.

Mr. Dayan said that Israel h every right to establish settlemen and maintain the "unity Jerusalem" and that this positi should not be an obstacle in Egy tian-Israeli talks on Palestinian tonomy in the West Bank of t Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Ghali, who greeted Mr. Da an at Cairo airport, said that disagreed with this position. B the two ministers expressed hi that the differences could be solved and that the autonom negotiations, scheduled to last year, could be brought to a suc ful conclusion.

Mr. Dayan also made it c that his opposition at a Ca meeting yesterday to the bui of a new settlement near the Bank town of Nablus was an individual case unrelated to his supp of the government's settlement p icy.

# China Edict On Aliens

(Continued from Page 1)

Zhoulin (criminal law), Yu Xinlu (civil law) and Wu Daying (theory of the science of law).

"Friendly contacts between Chinese and foreigners would obviously not be mentioned in the criminal code," Mr. Zhang said. "This is a completely normal thing. During the period when the 'Gang of Four' followed an ultraleft opportunistic line, the atmosphere was not good and anyone who talked to a foreigner outside an official relationship came under immediate suspicion.

"This period lasted nearly 10 years and caused considerable damage. When you say that some Chinese people are still wary of contacts with foreigners, it is easily understandable from the psychological factors in this recent historical background."

Although there is sufficient precedent under Communist rule in China for the repression, it has clearly caught foreign observers and Chinese by surprise, especially those caught up in the initial euphoria and promise of the democracy movement.

Even when some Chinese were passing on information detrimental to state security it was widely felt that the government was acting calmly and trying to solve the problem through normal investigative and legal procedures. That, however, was a misconception for which a few people are paying dearly.

*©The Globe and Mail*

## Lord Carrington to Bonn

LONDON, June 4 (Reuters) — Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will confer with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn tomorrow, the Foreign Office announced today.

# *Rhodesia Forces Raid Mozambique*

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, June 4 (UPI) — The new, black-led government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa today sent ground and air forces on attacks against black guerrilla bases in Mozambique.

A military communique said that a number of guerrillas and Mozambique troops supporting them were killed at bases near Chivinge, in Mozambique's Tete province, occupied by guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's wing of the Patriotic Front alliance.

"These bases serve as terrorist staging and supply points," the communique said. It said that arms and equipment were located and destroyed and all troops and aircraft had returned.

# Hundreds of Cambodians Said Killed on Thai Border

NONG KOK, Thailand, June 4 (UPI) — Hundreds of Khmer Rouge soldiers and civilians have been killed on the Thai border by Vietnamese troops operating in Cambodia, villagers here and Thai military sources said today.

Villagers said that they saw "a field of bodies" when they entered restricted areas — that they found thousands of bodies strewn on both sides of the border. Military sources confirmed the deaths, but said that the numbers were exaggerated. They said that no more than a few hundred were killed, all on the Cambodian side of the border.

The military said that the Cambodians were among the refugees forced back across the border in the past few months in accordance with Thai policy. They were pushed into Cambodia in mid-May, and the Vietnamese attack came at the end of the month, the sources said, adding that Vietnamese artillery, mortar and tank fire struck the Cambodians, killing hundreds and scattering the rest.

The villagers said that survivors ran as deep as six miles into Thailand before Thai soldiers could stop them. The area has been closed to newsmen since the remnants of the Khmer Rouge army and their supporters began pouring in last month.

Premier Kriangsak Chamanan has said that more than 80,000 Cambodians, including Khmer Rouge soldiers, their supporters and anti-Khmer Rouge civilians are in Thailand. Some of the refugees are in camps supplied by the Thai Red Cross, but many are strung along the border without food or medicine.

Thailand has refused UN refugee aid because, burdened with more than 150,000 registered refugees, it wants to keep the option of forcing the more than 100,000 non-registered refugees out of the country.

## *Two Picassos Defaced At California Museum*

LOS ANGELES, June 4 (AP) — Eight paintings, including two by Picasso, were defaced with a metal object at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, officials reported Saturday. Officials believe that the works can be restored easily, said a museum spokesman, "but they look fairly bad."

The damaged Picassos are "Courtesan" and "Weeping Women." The damage was discovered by a security guard after the museum closed on Friday.



Associated Press

**PIE-HARD — The Anglican Angels women's team batters the Walnut Tree Fairies men's team to retain the world custard pie throwing title in crusty competition at Coxheath, England. Face hits scored six points, shoulders and upwards three points and body hits scored one point. A total of 1,816 pies were thrown by 46 teams in the tournament.**



Amish family accepts polio vaccine, saying, "We don't wish to harm our English neighbors." Associated Press

### 'Would Rather Put Their Faith in God'

## U.S. Amish Oppose Polio Immunization

By Gregory Jaynes

LANCASTER, Pa., June 4 (NYT) — Down through the centu- the Amish have clung to one ical command: "Be not con- ed to this world: but be ye sformed by the renewing of r mind, that ye may prove what hat good, and acceptable, and ect, will of God." *Romans 12:2.*

hat the Amish survive in their lacability in the last quarter of 20th century, obstinate as es in their resistance to modern nology, astounds anthropolo- and again confounds the state ennsylvania.

he current issue is polio. Six s have been diagnosed here January, five of them among Amish. The problem has been onvince the Amish to accept unization.

far, about 4,000 of the 12,000 sh here in Lancaster County been persuaded to take Sabin vaccine. Last weekend, in an t to reach the non-Amish pop- on of the county (which ntmm- about 328,000), the state De- ment of Health opened 21 gency clinics, staffed by 12 al employees, 100 state em- ees and 700 volunteers.

was, according to Dr. William in, the state's chief epidemiolo- a blitz. About 30,000 were im- ized Saturday. But of those, a esman said, only a handful Amish.

**Free Vaccine**

uthorities insist that there is no danger to the non-Amish lace, but they wanted every- in the region immunized any- Philadelphia officials have an- ced that, because of concern the sitation here, free immun- on is available in the public ols for the first three weeks of . But Dr. Parkin said that, "un- they rapidly immunize them- s, we will see cases of polio g the Amish through the sum- months. They are a totally sus- ble group."

ce January, caseworkers have trying to persuade Amish rs how necessary the vaccine ruce Reimer, a spokesman for health department, said that woman told him she just did believe the vaccine works. y would rather put their faith d," Mr. Reimer said, touching ore of Amish beliefs.

ere are about 80,000 Amish in United States, and 15,000 of are in Pennsylvania. The Am- rrived here in 1727, more than ears after their former breth- the Mennonites, had discov- the area's stately black walnut and rich limestone soil.

ce a people of like mind, the h split from the Mennonites the issue of shunning sinners. Mennonites felt that the un- eous should be excommunicat- ut shunned only at commun- The strict Amish felt that the n communication and contact ded to all areas, so that the would receive not a word or orting touch from anyone, un- e punishment was lifted. In cases, then and now, the sen- is for life.

e Mennonites have split again various issues. Some, called k-bumper Mennonites," drive *with everything but the win-* painted black. And the Am- themselves are divided — a n opened in one group over roper pitch of a roof — in this of bucolic splendor that is n, wrongly, as Pennsylvania country. Some of the Men- es were Swiss, but most of and nearly all the Amish are rman descent.

e one thing the state knows is hey are hard people to reckon having proven that they can ithout the state.

the 1940s and 1950s, the state mish fathers in jail for refus- send their children to public schools. Finally, their own eight-year schools were accepted, but that meant that Amish children had completed their formal education at 14 — and Pennsylvania requires school attendance to age 15. A three-hour, Saturday session was agreed upon for Amish children until their 15th birthdays, but the Supreme Court struck down that arrangement in 1972. These days, Amish children are allowed to leave school at 14.

It was not until about 10 years ago that the Amish agreed to put turn signals, brake lights and reflectors on their horse-drawn buggies, even though more than a dozen Amish were killed yearly in traffic accidents.

They buy no gasoline, nor do they have to register their carriges or have to have drivers' licenses. Thus the state receives no money from them, even though it has to repair potholes caused by the horses' hooves.

The Amish will not serve in war or in public office. Only when necessary do they deal with outsiders, who are all called "English." Farming is one of the tenets of their faith. To a man, they rise at 5 a.m. to tend crops and cattle with little mechanization. Electricity is not permitted. The broader the brim of a man's hat, the more orthodox he is.

They use biblical given names, and there are no more than a dozen Amish family names countywide. Among women, 88.3 percent have one of 20 given names, Ruth being the most popular. Among men, 80 percent share one of 20 first names; Jacob and Isaac are well worn.

Until a young man or woman is baptized, usually between 18 and 22, the church can do little about them other than to lecture parents. The young men particularly take advantage of this enlightened attitude toward *rum schpringe*, or running around — secretly buying cars and keeping them down the road from the farm, and sneaking off to movies or occasionally drinking beer. Young women tend to be more circumspect, according to Amish observers.

"What do you do with people like this?" a health department worker mused. "You admire them, and hope they agree with the way you see things. Then you bet the works they won't."

### *Oil Shortage Could Grow*

## Carter Energy Policy Found Insufficient, Ineffective

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT) — The Carter administration is counting on a patchwork of ad hoc measures, ranging from continued curtailment of gasoline supplies to mandatory building temperature controls, to keep the nation's oil shortage from increasing in the next year.

Officials at the Department of Energy concede that the efforts are unlikely to do more than offset projected increases in oil demand. Even that modest potential is dependent on a series of vague and problematic federal policies, the officials acknowledge.

Accordingly, at best, the energy outlook for the next year is for a fragile balance, susceptible to almost any disruptions in world supply. And if two key assumptions — that the rebuilding of oil inventories can be sustained and that world production will increase slightly — fail to materialize, the results could also be a growing rather than a diminishing shortage.

**Crisis as Springboard**

"We've made what we think are eminently reasonable assumptions but we do recognize the uncertainties," said Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger. "If we're proven wrong, we'll have to adjust the assumptions."

Beyond the next year, the administration hopes that longer-term measures, including the 1978 National Energy Act and the more recent crude oil decontrol plan, will serve to hold down the U.S. thirst for foreign oil. And they hope that the present crisis can be used as a springboard to press a few additional, more modest efforts, such as controversial proposals to relax environmental controls.

Nonetheless, the need for increases in oil imports is expected to continue for the foreseeable future, at a time when world production can no longer be depended on to expand significantly. Energy experts agree that existing analyses for the 1980s are now overly optimistic and outdated, but few are willing to project revised outlooks.

"We're going to be on the ragged edge of supply for the years ahead," said Mr. Schlesinger.

For the moment, energy officials are devoting most of their efforts to the short-term problems, which hold substantial implications for inflation, economic growth and President Carter's political fortunes.

**'Response Plan'**

But the developments now seen as most likely to reduce use of oil, such as the gasoline curtailments, are largely occurring outside of formal Department of Energy policies.

In April, the administration produced a "response plan," which delineated how it proposed to meet its commitment to other consuming countries in the International Energy Agency to cut 5 percent — 1 million barrels a day — from consumption. Meanwhile, largely as a result of seasonal factors, U.S. demand for oil is expected to grow by 800,000 barrels a day in the course of the year, according to department figures.

Most of these ideas have since received blows, some fatal. For example, the administration proposed maximizing power generation from non-oil facilities to save 100,000 to 200,000 barrels a day. To some extent this has occurred. But to date, the savings have been canceled out by the need to replace nuclear-generating capacity shut down as a result of the Three Mile Island accident, according to Carlyle Hystad, director of emergency planning at the Department of Energy.

In addition, Jack Kearney, senior vice president of the Edison Electric Institute, contended that future savings would be limited because of what he called inadequate fees for such transfers recently proposed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Finally, John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, noted that in any event, the oil savings from such an effort would be almost exclusively in heavy industrial fuel, which is imported after refining and which is in relatively ample supply around the world.

On another front, the administration projected a total savings of 395,000 to 640,000 barrels a day from voluntary state, local and private conservation efforts and from the mandatory building temperature controls about to be imposed. Much of those savings now seem problematic as well.

For one thing, the states, which had promised to cut gasoline consumption in return for a promise by the administration not to close gas stations on weekends, say that that promise was reduced to a voluntary effort when Congress denied the administration the closure authority, according to Edward Helminski, an energy official at the National Governors Association.

For another, whether Americans will tolerate indoor temperatures of 65 degrees in winter and 80 degrees in summer is considered doubtful.

Accordingly, of the administration's April program, only a few items still hold promise. Perhaps the most certain — an increase in the flow of Alaskan oil of 150,000 barrels a day — is not a new initiative at all; it had been in the works since November, according to a spokesman for Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), which owns a majority of the Alaskan oil.

Now, in support of its contention that more than half of the goal of 1 million barrels a day of savings has been accomplished, the administration cites the reduction in gasoline use, which it contends amounts to 420,000 barrels a day.

But those savings have been achieved largely by gasoline having become unavailable, an occurrence which has tried the patience of the public. Administration officials concede that the potential for additional savings by this method is severely limited.

For many analysts, the chances of the United States and the other consuming countries successfully reducing oil consumption by 5 percent are highly uncertain.

Exxon Corp., for example, expects that the consuming countries will achieve only about half of their intended savings and that partially as a result, the world oil shortage at the end of the year will be 1 million to 1.5 million barrels a day, roughly what it is now. That would mean a continuation of the current spot shortages and might well mean further price increases.

## *Survey Found Low Staff Morale at U.S. Nuclear Panel*

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT) — Three out of five of the federal employees responsible for inspecting nuclear reactors believe that many of their bosses practice a "don't rock the boat philosophy" and that decisions are often made by government officials unfamiliar with the actual problems.

The attitudes of the employees of the Office of Inspection and Enforcement of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission were examined during an opinion survey conducted by a private polling group, the Opinion Research Corp., several months before the accident at the Three Mile Island reactor in Pennsylvania.

Prompted by the accident, the most serious in the civilian use of nuclear power in the United States, the performance of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in enforcing safety regulations is under comprehensive investigation by a special presidential commission and two congressional committees.

The $116,000 survey was ordered by the top executives of the commission's Office of Inspection and Enforcement in an effort to understand the attitudes of their employees.

**Second Critic**

During the last three years, a number of NRC employees have criticized the commission's concern for safety. The critics have included Robert Pollard, who quit and subsequently joined the Union of Concerned Scientists, one of the leading private organizations that have questioned the credibility and competence of the agency.

A second critic was James Conran, who chose to remain on the commission staff. Mr. Conran forced the NRC to revise substantially its view of the hazard of nuclear proliferation by writing a public letter to President Carter.

The attitude survey, a copy of which was obtained by the Union of Concerned Scientists in response to a request under the Freedom of Information Act, said the findings identified several serious problems among the employees of the Office of Inspection and Enforcement. These included:

- Low morale — a perception that the supervisors did not recognize and respect the ability of employees.
- A belief that favoritism was shown in the making of promotions within the agency.
- A feeling among many employees that decisions were not being made on the basis of carefully considered data.

The survey found many indications of discontent within the NRC office. For example, the employees said the best way for advancement is "knowing the right people and being willing to relocate." A majority in the office said "that decisions are often made by people unfamiliar with the actual situation and that decisions are often made at a high level that could be better made at a lower level."

## U.S. Finds Serious Flaws On DC-10 Engine Mounts

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT) — The Federal Aviation Administration yesterday told operators of DC-10 jets that particularly disturbing flaws had been found in aft attachment points of underwing engine mounts of two planes in inspections ordered after the crash of an American Airlines DC-10 in Chicago May 25.

The airlines were advised to conduct more intensive inspections of these attachment points, which are one of three such mechanisms connecting the engine mounts — or pylons — to the wing above.

The two planes found to have flaws belong to American Airlines. Preventive maintenance was performed on one of them, and it was ferried without passengers to American's overhaul base in Tulsa, Okla., for more thorough repairs. The faults found on the other plane, grounded in Bermuda, were found to be too serious to risk such a non-passenger ferrying, however, and the repairs evidently will be made in Bermuda.

Last Tuesday, the domestic fleet of McDonnell Douglas DC-10s was temporarily grounded pending scrutiny of the mounts. The death toll of 274 in the Chicago disaster was the highest ever in a domestic air crash.

Also in Washington yesterday, Federal District Judge George Hart turned down a move by the Airline Passengers Association, a consumer group, to have the 138 DC-10s operated by U.S. carriers grounded until the cause of the Chicago crash is pinpointed. Judge Hart said that travelers did not have to fly on DC-10s if they did not want to.

[United Press International reported that the National Transportation Safety Board today recommended that the FAA require immediate inspection of all DC-10 jets in which an engine pylon assembly had been reinstalled during modification procedures.]

The pylons are the primary focus of the investigation because, in the Chicago disaster, the one under the left wing ripped away just as the Los Angeles-bound plane lifted off at O'Hare International Airport.

**Bomb Scares in U.S.**

NEW YORK, June 4 (Reuters) — Bomb scares last night forced two airliners, carrying more than 300 passengers, to return to Kennedy Airport within hours of each other. An American Airlines DC-10 bound for San Francisco with 219 persons was ordered back shortly after takeoff when an anonymous telephone caller said there was a bomb on board. None was found. A DC-8 of the Venezuela's Viasa Airlines, bound for Caracas, was ordered back an hour after takeoff following a similar call. Again, no bomb was found.

## *TVA Plans Changes At Nuclear Plants*

WASHINGTON, June 4 (WP) — The Tennessee Valley Authority plans a series of "far-reaching changes" in its nuclear power plant operations, including lowered radiation exposure limits and intelligence testing for all plant operators.

Most of the changes go beyond federal rules and will affect TVA's three existing reactors at Brown's Ferry in Athens, Ala., and 14 more that it has under construction in three states.

The shifts, recommended by an in-house task force after the Three Mile Island accident and announced Saturday, could be useful in the rest of the nation's power reactors as well, said David Freeman, TVA chairman.

TVA, the largest U.S. power producer, is a quasi-governmental agency set up in the 1930s to bring energy and development to a depressed seven-state area of the Tennessee River Valley.

The task force's changes call for lowering of radiation exposure limits for TVA nuclear power plant personnel to 4 rems per year. This is 20 percent less than the 5-rem level currently imposed by TVA and far below the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's 12-rem limit.

It also urges intelligence testing for all TVA power plant operators. No specific test has yet been chosen and no minimum IQ set, the task force said.

## Flood Juror Fails Lie Test In Queries on Tampering

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT) — The lone juror who held out for acquittal in the bribery and conspiracy mistrial of Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., last February has failed two lie-detector tests in which federal agents asked him questions about jury tampering in the case, Justice Department sources said.

However, a source said, although investigators feel certain that some degree of jury tampering occurred in the trial, there is no evidence that juror William Cash, a retired U.S. Navy cook, was involved in deliberately deadlocking the panel, which voted 11 to 1 for a guilty verdict on five bribery counts and three perjury counts against Rep. Flood.

Consequently, the sources said, there seems to be little likelihood of criminal charges of jury tampering being placed against anyone.

Mr. Cash could not be reached for comment, but sources said he had been "unfazed" by the polygraph results.

**Hearing Delayed**

Meanwhile, a new trial for Rep. Flood, who is 75 and serving his 16th term in the House, has been delayed from its scheduled opening on Monday, and no new date has been set.

Mr. Cash became the subject of a Justice Department inquiry shortly after a mistrial was declared by Judge Oliver Gasch of U.S. District Court. On the final day of jury deliberations, Judge Gasch was informed by another juror that Mr. Cash was claiming possession of information about the case from a confidential source outside the courtroom.

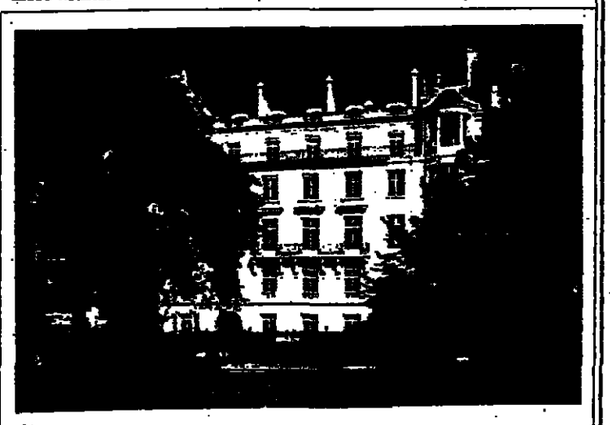
According to other jurors, the information imparted to them by Mr. Cash was disparaging to prosecution witnesses and detrimental to the government's case against Rep. Flood.

When confronted by the judge, Mr. Cash said that he had made the whole thing up, and that he was only joking about the confidential source and the source's information.

**Mind Made Up**

According to a member of the jury, Mr. Cash had said from the beginning of deliberations that he would vote not guilty on every charge, regardless of discussion.

The case against Rep. Flood had hinged on the credibility of five government witnesses, who testified that they had given him bribes totaling $49,500 in cash, and checks and $4,000 in bank stock. The statement by Mr. Cash was said to have been damaging to three of those witnesses.

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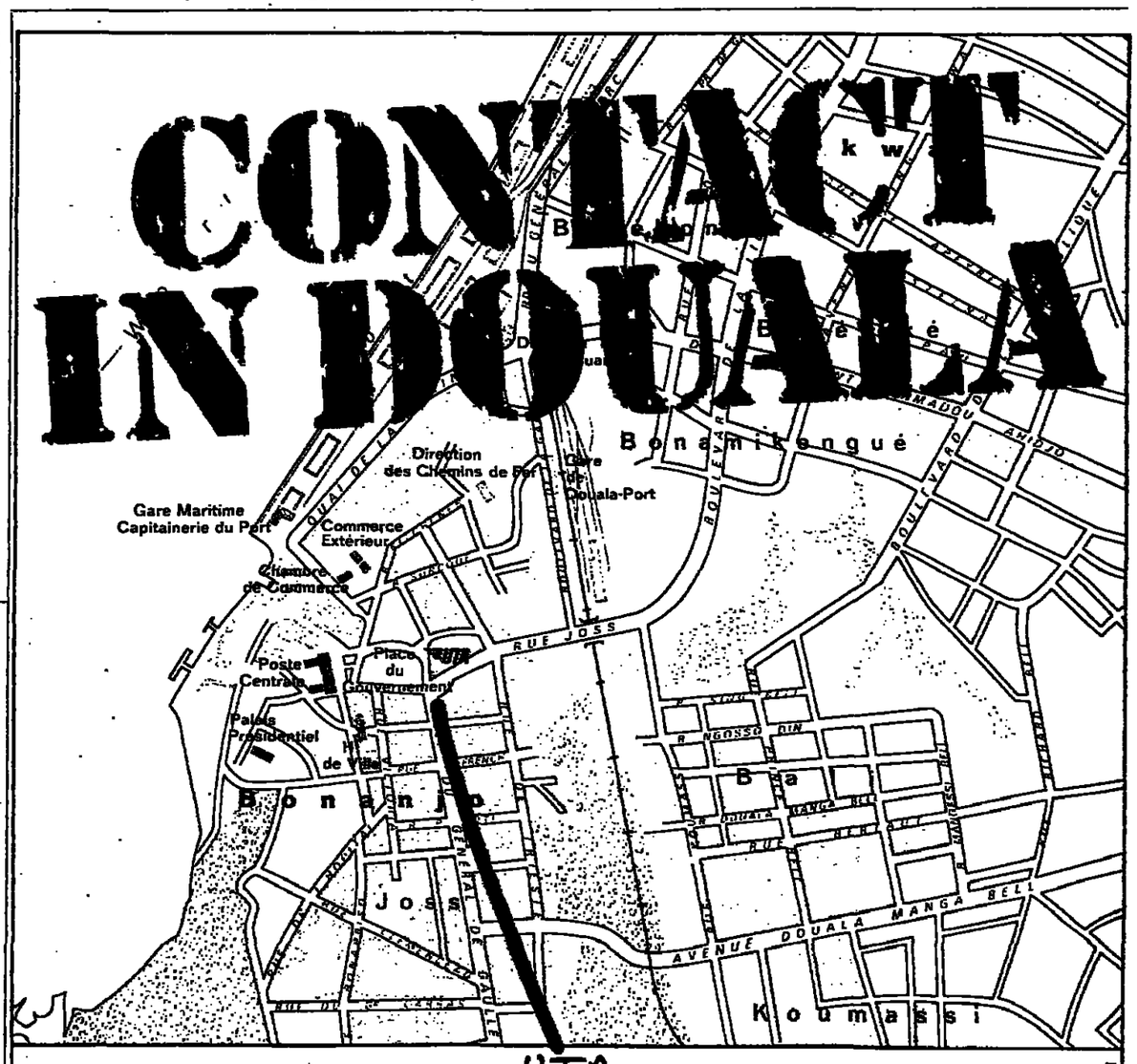
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# An OPEC Tiger in U.S. Tank

It now looks as if OPEC's official price will be raised by another 15 percent this month, or even more if the oil-hungry nations do not mind their consumption in the next few weeks. Predictably, the increase will be a "compromise" after the usual bickering among OPEC hawks and doves. The only thing more certain is that there will be other increases after that, and after that, until the industrial nations finally make a determined effort to reduce their dependence on oil imports.

* * *

The proximate cause of the U.S. predicament is the Iranian revolution. OPEC at first accommodated the importers' needs to some extent by raising production elsewhere; and the consuming nations found the rest by drawing down inventories. But now that Iran has resumed production, albeit at a lesser pace than before the revolution, other exporters have quickly reduced their own sales to the prior levels so as to hold up the price and preserve their assets in the ground.

This has left the importing nations seeking more oil, both to burn and to restore inventories, than is available in the total world market. The shortfall — estimated at between 1.2 and 1.5 million barrels a day — is not much compared with the total of 51 million barrels consumed by non-Communist societies. But it has been enough to upset the precarious world market.

Most OPEC crude is delivered to refineries at prices established by long-term contract. But 5 to 10 percent of it is sold on a "spot" basis that allows the exporter or private brokers to bargain by the tanker load. And it is to this spot market that the importing nations must turn in a pinch for extra supplies.

* * *

Last March, in an informal agreement among major importers, the Carter administration asked U.S. oil companies to stay out of the spot market, to prevent its prices from going through the roof. But several countries, notably West Germany, chose to pay more and the agreement fell apart. So even while contract oil has been selling for between $14.50 and $17 a barrel, a few spot cargoes have gone as high as $33.

The restraint of the United States meant that U.S. consumers were absorbing about two-thirds of the worldwide shortfall, and this became a heavy political burden. That is why the Carter administration has now reluctantly advised U.S. oil companies to join the spot market free-for-all. Nobody can be sure how high the spot price will now go. There is no reason to think that it has reached its peak.

Yet another few billion dollars for spot oil will not break the U.S. economy. The real danger is that the higher spot prices will cause the OPEC nations to keep raising prices on the bulk of their oil exports. Why charge only $15, influential Saudis argue, when speculators are getting $36?

Are we condemned to watch all this helplessly? Some Western oil experts are calling for another attempt to put a lid on spot prices before OPEC meets this month. It is worth a try, if only to deny OPEC a pretext for price-gouging. But such restraint is unlikely to be sustained for very long; a workable conservation scheme requires agreement on how the shortages are to be allocated among consuming nations.

* * *

The more practical medium-term approach would be to limit the demand for oil, and thus eliminate the demand for any purchases in the spot market. The industrial countries have promised each other to reduce their dependence on existing oil sources by 5 percent this year; for the United States, that means a million barrels a day. Most of that could be found without help from Congress and at little pain to the public. Among the measures planned are a temporary shift from oil to natural gas by industry and utilities; greater use of coal to generate electricity, and greater oil production in Alaska and California. But gasoline consumption, which rose sharply last winter before any hints of shortage at the pump, must be kept from growing.

The moral of this dreary tale is familiar, but, alas, not stale: If we don't make our own energy policy, Sheikh Yamani is pleased to make it for us.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.




# How to Hurt Sadat

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — As Egypt's President Anwar Sadat comes under increasing pressure from the rest of the Arab world, the country that ought to have the most urgent concern about his survival is Israel. Logically, the Israeli government should be doing what it can to bolster Sadat's credibility. It should be acting with a restraint designed to ease Arab fears of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

What is actually happening is the opposite. The testing-ground of whether the treaty can set a general pattern for peace is the West Bank, and there Israeli actions have lately been so unrestrained as to seem almost provocative. It is as if Israel were trying to show that the peace treaty gave it carte blanche to settle and permanently subjugate the West Bank.

Israeli settlements in Arab areas are an acutely sensitive point with all Arabs, including those most prepared to make peace. Nothing could more surely embarrass Sadat than signs that Israel, after Camp David, sees no reason in diplomacy or common sense to limit settlement activity. And those signs are abundant today.

Two weeks ago in Jerusalem, the co-chairman of the World Zionist Organization's settlement department, Matitiahu Drobless, announced plans for 20 new settlements in the occupied territories in the next year. Over the next five years, he said, 58,000 Israeli families would settle there — perhaps 200,000 people. There are now about 6,000 Jewish settlers in the territories, and 1 million Arabs.

Ariel Sharon, minister of agriculture and chief government proponent of settlement, called for intensive Jewish settling activity for the next 20 to 30 years. He said existing plans would set up a chain of new towns in the fertile West Bank plain northeast of Tel Aviv. And he advocated the establishment of satellite towns to raise the Jewish population of greater Jerusalem from 300,000 to 1 million.

Squatters from a group called the Greater Israel Movement occupied a building in the middle of Hebron, one of the major Arab centers on the West Bank. The Israeli government sent troops — who let food go through to the squatters and pumped water into the building.

The head of the Greater Israel Movement, Rabbi Moshe Levinger, said the squatters were the vanguard of the settlement of Hebron. "Hebron is Eretz Israel," he said, "and Jews are entitled to have it." But Arabs could stay there, he added, "as long as they understand that it is a Jewish city, that it belongs to the Jewish people."

It would be easy to dismiss those squatters as a band of zealots, unrepresentative of Israel. Only a small percentage of Israelis supports settlement activity in the midst of populous Arab areas.

But since the West Bank was occupied, in 1967, zealots have repeatedly started what looked like crazy schemes — and won government support for them. Levinger planted a "temporary" settlement in a military camp outside Hebron, and over 10 years got $50 million from the government to develop what has become the fortress town of Kiryat Arba. Why should anyone expect the pattern to change?

In recent weeks there have been incidents in which settlers intimidated or provoked Arab residents of the West Bank. A band of Gush Emunim marched through Arab villages. A group of settlers destroyed an Arab vineyard near Hebron. During a demonstration at Bir Zeit University, the largest Arab University on the West Bank, a settler shot and seriously wounded a student. Other armed settlers have seized the identity cards of Arab shopkeepers who would not tell them the names of protesters.

The government has done little to stop this growing settler vigilantism. Indeed, it has been taking a tougher line toward any show of objection to the Israeli occupation. It has summarily deported protesters. Nine students at Bethlehem University, convicted of raising the Palestinian flag and throwing stones, were fined $400 each and jailed for three months. Bir Zeit suffered a more drastic collective punishment: The whole university has been closed.

Then there is the government's position on "autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza. At Camp David, Prime Minister Begin agreed to "full autonomy" and to the statement that UN Resolution 242, which calls on Israel to withdraw from occupied territory, is "the agreed basis for a peaceful settlement." The agreement also said: "The Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn." Now Israel maintains that it must keep control of land, water, settlement, radio, television — and have the right to approve political candidates. And the ultimate source of authority, it says, will be the military government. If that is "full autonomy," what do you suppose "partial autonomy" would be?

Those of us who welcomed Begin's autonomy proposal when he made it at Ismailia 18 months ago are now being driven to believe that Arab critics had a point when they said it was a cynical trick. Israel's policy and the events on the ground are making a mockery of Camp David. They are adding to the burdens of the beleaguered Sadat. Worst of all, they are damaging the honor — and in the deepest sense, the security — of Israel.

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# Some Bad News: Times Still Shut

By Anthony Sampson

LONDON — It is now six months since The Times of London ceased publication, and its prospects of recovery are still discussed like an illness in the family. For it is not just a newspaper that is missing; it is "the notice board of the Establishment."

Its former readers do not know who has died, married or been born, and no one can mutter that terrible threat, "I'll write a letter to The Times." Its rivals, The Guardian and The Daily Telegraph, have not yet filled that role, and it has become clearer than ever that the British newspapers are very tribal organs.

So is there any deeper significance in the disappearance of the oldest and most tribal of them all?

### *Old Roles*

The cause of the shutdown last November was familiar enough to newspapers everywhere. The management wanted to introduce the new computerized technology, including direct typesetting by journalists, and to obtain guarantees from the printers to maintain continuous production, while the printing union refused to give up their old roles, in spite of large compensations.

So the showdown began and the paper closed down, as has happened to so many others.

But showdowns in Britain have a habit of getting confused. And there was little sign of the expected retreat from the printers in the National Graphical Union (whose name itself is a reminder both of ancient craft origins, and resistance to change). To the union, The Times was only one of scores of papers, many of them with more pliable managements; and many of the fired members could quickly get lucrative jobs with The Times's rivals.

The management made quite generous concessions, but the union was still in no hurry to settle. And between the two sides there was what was politely called "a failure of communications," but which looked uncommonly like a classic British class struggle.

The managers explained the imperative need for modernization and profitability, while the Cockney union leaders seemed to revel in their antique methods and arcane practices. It looked like a caricature of British industrial strife, fought across the battleground of the most aristocratic of all newspapers.

Yet is is not just a British story. It is an odd fact about British national newspapers that nearly half of them are now controlled from abroad. Two of the most popular, The Sun and The News of the World, are owned by an Australian, Rupert Murdoch; The Observer is owned by a U.S. oil company, Atlantic Richfield; The Daily Mail Group is owned by Lord Rothermere, who is now a tax exile living in Paris.

### *Interests Elsewhere*

The Times (along with the Sunday Times) is controlled from Canada by Kenneth Thomson, who inherited it from his father, Lord Thomson. All these owners have large interests elsewhere, but for Thomson The Times is only a small part of an international empire which includes North Sea oil and the newly acquired Hudson's Bay Co. in Canada.

There are obvious advantages of having big multinational companies handling the newspapers' industrial problems. They can afford to be much tougher and more farsighted than the old press barons, who dared not risk their newspapers' not appearing the next day; and they can pour in money for capital investment.

But newspapers, in the end, are not like other industries. They are more exasperating, often less profitable and (in Britain at least) very tribal; but they have a relationship with their readers, and with national politics, that can be extraordinarily fulfilling. There is no point in owning one unless you want that fulfillment.

### *Worry*

Behind The Times's dispute there is this fundamental worry: Perhaps neither side terribly cares if it does not come back.

The unions (excluding the journalists) are more concerned with the provincial newspapers, while the proprietors have their oilfields, department stores or travel agencies, which are far more profitable with much less trouble than this eccentric old newspaper across the Atlantic.

But the unique asset of The Times has never been its profits; it has been its influence and closeness to its readers and, above all, its letters to the editor that have provided a kind of anteroom to Parliament that over two centuries has become almost a part of the unwritten constitution. However indifferent its owners or editors, the readers have kept it in touch with wide opinion.

This tradition of The Times belongs not to any union or proprietor, but to its readers; and its disappearance would not be lightly forgiven.

*Mr. Sampson, a political analyst and author, wrote this article for The New York Times.*

# The Pope's Pilgrimage

What is happening now in Poland is fantastic. Pope John Paul II, conducting a "religious pilgrimage" to his native land, is demonstrating a command of the loyalties of the people which in a democratic country would entitle him to be their secular as well as their religious leader. The Communist authorities are being revealed, in a manner even more telling than in the open revolts against their rule in 1956 and 1970, as bereft of similar popular support — i.e., legitimacy. The authorities have never before allowed a pope to enter what remains after 30 years of Communist power, a profoundly Catholic nation. They have been forced not only to invite John Paul II but to receive him with honors and to try as best they can to ride out the currents generated by his trip.

* * *

Poland, of course, has a special history. As the pope's program has demonstrated, the Catholic Church has been identified with Polish nationalism far more than its secular rulers have, especially the current rulers. They had two strikes against them to start; they were imposed by a traditionally hated foreign power, the Soviet Union, and they profess atheism. A potential third strike lies in their inability to master Poland's formidable economic strains.

This is what imparts the special edge of drama to the pope's visit. Despite his effort to stay within the bounds — to him the broad bounds — of the religious sphere, the emotions he has let loose are evident in the size and fervor of the crowds he is drawing, and there could yet be an explosion. The fragility of the Communist order in Poland, elsewhere in Eastern Europe and even, to an extent harder to express (and therefore to measure), in the Soviet Union itself, is a political fact. What John Paul II, self-styled "Slav pope," on Sunday called "the spiritual unity of Christian Europe" is also a political fact. This puts a heavy responsibility on John Paul II and, in this instance, on Communist Party leader Edward Gierek, a figure sensitive in his own way to both the constraints on Poland and the aspirations of Poles.

Yet the pope's "pilgrimage" indicates more than the historical and political forces at play. An extraordinary personality, authentic and resonant, has been unfolding since Karol Jozef Wojtyla became Pope John Paul II last October. His trip has already shown he has a politician's touch with the common people. A rare sense of public theater has been harnessed to his determination to try to make the church live and vibrant to the faithful, especially the young. On some matters of vital social concern to Catholics and non-Catholics alike around the world, he has taken unfortunate positions. But his intellectuality does give him an added way to make his faith relevant and competitive in a world of diverse distractions and ideologies. And having lived under fascism as well as Communism, he has unmatched personal credentials for evaluating secular power.

* * *

In sum, John Paul II projects a sense of being uniquely qualified to strike a new religious-secular balance. This accounts for the near-universal fascination with the man, and for the absorption in what his audiences on Sunday described as his trip "home."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

# China-Watching Made Easy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — For politicians junketing at public expense this summer, the old "Three-I League" (Ireland, Italy and Israel) has been replaced by the People's Republic of China. Their constituents must therefore become instant China-watchers. Here are a half-dozen pointers from a not-so-old China hand:

1. Latch on to an anecdote to show your personal contact with a Chinese who has given you a profound insight. For example, I recently asked a Chinese official what the single most important word in China was today. Unhesitatingly, he replied "stability." From this I was able to deduce that the triumph of pragmatist Deng Xiaoping over the Maoist "gang of four" has not produced stability — that, on the contrary, a vast power struggle is now taking place throughout China.

2. Develop a long-range "overview" that will sustain seasonal theories. The one I use is "pendulum politics": In the 1950s and 1960s, Mao turned to angry young people to throw out the bureaucracy in the party and the army and to revivify his revolution. Now the aging bureaucrats are in charge again, but the pendulum could swing again in the 1980s to a more radical, inward-looking group.

3. Put forward a short-term analysis studded with enough names and numerals to make other Pekingologists wonder who your secret sources are. To illustrate, here is my controversial but hard-to-disprove Theory of the Four Power Groups:

- Weakest power group is symbolically headed by Wang Hungsen, Mao's former bodyguard. Although Wang has been downgraded, he has avoided a purge because he joined Chairman Hua at the last minute in arresting the "gang of four." His continuing presence near the top shows the need to appease the radical, young, suspicious-of-Deng forces.

- Most underrated power group is behind Hua Guofeng, the former secret police chief selected by Mao to be his successor as chairman, who was eclipsed by the ascent of Deng. The increasingly confident Hua, only 58, is the bridge between the Inwards and Outwards, between generations, between radical turmoil and pragmatic bureaucratization. (Since Hua was given his first big Western boost in this space, I confess to an interest in his advancement.)

- Deng Xiaoping's power group, assumed by the Carter men to be in charge, may be losing support in the Central Committee. "Mr. Feisty" at 74, is a canny professional survivor, and has been the foremost opponent of Mao's closest followers. He "taught the Russians a lesson" in Vietnam, induced the United States to abandon Taiwan, but his "Four Modernizations" economic blitz was overballyhooed and his "liberalization" of human rights (an appeal to non-Maoist youth) backfired when dissidents showed more spirit than he expected.

- The mystery faction, headed by Ch'en Yun, 76, whose longtime opposition to Mao made Deng look almost like a lichee-polisher. Ch'en is an economic manager, the architect of the recovery after the disastrous Great Leap Forward, who has taken charge of Chinese economics and finances. He has been criticizing Deng for making grandiose deals and falling ingloriously short, and — with equal fervor — criticizing Hua for being tied to the past and not showing enough zeal for modernization.

4. Buttress your tea-leaf-reading with only those facts that support your theory (treat other facts as propaganda put forward by less insightful China-watchers).

Fact: A "reassessment" of economic plans has been admitted publicly by high officials; in the retrenchment, U.S. hotelmen found their presumed contracts to be mere letters of intent.

Fact: The indirect criticism of Mao, encouraged by Deng, has been stopped.

Fact: In spicy Hunan province, birthplace of Mao and power base of Chairman Hua, the official radio has broadcast unprecedented challenges to Deng's policies. The strongly anti-Soviet Maoists resent Deng's favorable response to a recent Soviet olive branch (He seems to have dropped his insistence that the Russians make territorial concessions before talking). Even more pointedly, Hunan radio has been urging farmers to "learn from Dazhai" — the supercollective collective that Deng no longer uses as a model. Evidently Hua is protecting his hometown crowd from Deng's revenge.

5. Shape your mental sets and select observations into a stern warning for U.S. policymakers whose information is no better than yours.

My favorite short-term tactical warning: As the long, hot summer approach, do not assume the man who speaks for China controls the future of Chinese foreign policy.

### *Warnings*

For the long term: If the Chinese (all four power centers) do not see a nice balance of firepower and willpower between the Soviet Union and the United States, they will gravitate toward the stronger. Already most Chinese leaders are privately contemptuous of the weakness we recently demonstrated in the Gulf, SALT, Africa, and even on Taiwan. If the United States looks like a loser, China will ultimately go with the superpower that appears to be winning, and thereby help them win.

6. Conclude with any cryptic proverb, and leave yourself an out. Let a hundred gray cats contend. Watch this wallposter.

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## International Opinion

### *World Oil Crisis*

. . . Leadership from the United States in the world oil crisis is now seriously in question. A weak and unpersuasive President Carter is faced by a hostile and uncomprehending Congress . . .

President Carter has now set out on yet another effort to persuade the U.S. public and the Congress that oil consumption has to be cut. Based on his past performance, his chances of success cannot be rated highly.

If he fails, the potential consequences for the Western world are gloomy. The United States will continue to suck in oil. The supply situation throughout the world is likely to tighten even further . . .

The free world faces a serious crisis. It looks to the United States for leadership. The time to exercise that leadership is now.

— *From the Financial Times (London).*

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 5, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — The prisoners of the sunken Japanese ship have arrived at Vladivostok. The Russian officers taking leave of the prisoners were most cordial. One asked whether there was anything he could do further to oblige, another officer approached and offered the Japanese officers cigars. The linesmen were drawn up in military style and looked like dwarfs beside the big guards put to watch over them. Many of the Japanese spoke Russian. One of the Russian officers good humoredly exclaimed: "What are you worrying about? You were already in Vladivostok and know it thoroughly." Indeed, many of the prisoners had worked there earlier.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 5, 1929

BOSTON — The customary advice at college commencement exercises — to work hard for success — was discarded by Professor Robert Rogers in addressing the graduation banquet of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology here last night. "Be a snob; marry the daughter of the boss instead of the stenographer; dress and speak and act like a gentleman — and you'll be surprised at the amount of murder you can get away with," he told the seniors. Adding that it is not hard, he cited Harvard as an example, explaining that what goes for an institution goes for an individual as well.

## Letters

### The Gas Crisis

Re James Reston's column "U.S. Gas Crisis: Who's to Blame?" (IHT, May 14):

His answer to the question that the U.S. people are to blame is neither instructive nor profound. Americans collectively are to blame a priori, but individually some must accept much more of the blame than others. These are (1) politicians who determine policy, laws, and regulations the others are required to follow, and (2) members of the media who strongly influence what many Americans think to be the truth. President Carter, Messrs. Andrus and Schlesinger, Senators Kennedy, Jackson, McGovern and others have to head the list of politicians to blame. They are intelligent enough to understand the problem but are unwilling to support remedial measures, presumably for political reasons: The persons who control the editorial pages of The New York Times and The Washington Post and news programs on the television networks must head the list of media persons to blame. They surely are intelligent enough to understand the problem — or smart enough to ask knowledgeable people to explain the problem to them.

My appeal to you is that you use your influence to have the problem explained by a knowledgeable person to some of the U.S. people through the newspapers with which you are affiliated. One such person is Walt Whitman Rostow of the University of Texas at Austin.

The evidence is clear that now is the time to take decisive action for increased exploration for and development of the present viable energy resources, for research for other energy sources, and for conservation. Prices must be free to move immediately to world prices, and tax incentives must be made which encourage the exploration, development, and research required for less dependence on OPEC.

Presently the posture of the U.S. people represents a classic example of the underinformed reacting to the over-and-understatements of the underqualified.

JOHN W. SHELTON.
Woking, England.

*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.*

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*At Quebec Party Congress*

# Levesque Gets Mandate To Hold Sovereignty Vote

By Dusko Doder

QUEBEC, June 4 (WP) — Premier Rene Levesque, vowing that Quebec must become a country," yesterday won an overwhelming endorsement from his party to seek sovereignty for this French-speaking province while keeping it associated economically with the rest of Canada.

For the first time since coming to power in 1976, Mr. Levesque's Parti Quebecois adopted a detailed program on sovereignty and gave a clear mandate to the premier to take it to voters in the province.

More than 1,800 delegates attending the Parti Quebecois party conference gave Mr. Levesque repeated standing ovations when he asserted that independence is essential for the development of Quebec and that most of the 6.3 million residents of the province would back his program in a referendum to be held in the coming months.

If English-speaking Canada refuses to negotiate a treaty of economic association, Mr. Levesque said, "we will have to go back to the people."

"What we propose is to become a fully independent country," he said, "but that would have to be approved by the people."

Under the program, a sovereign Quebec would assume exclusive powers in the fields of legislation, taxation, foreign policy, internal security and defense. The program provides for Quebec participation in NATO and in the North American Air Defense System.

No date for the referendum was announced, but Mr. Levesque said earlier that he would announce it before June 22.

The separatists argue that the outcome of the May 22 federal election confirmed the two-nation concept of Canada and reinforced their belief that Quebec must become a sovereign state. They maintain that the alternative to the two-nation concept advocated by Pierre Elliott Trudeau — that of a bilingual nation — was rejected with the defeat of Mr. Trudeau's Liberal Party.

The new program defines the association of a sovereign Quebec with the rest of Canada in terms of several common institutions in which the two sides would be represented on a 50-50 basis. They include:

- A common currency. The two entities would have separate central banks although a joint board of governors would direct broad policies.
- A common court of justice with an equal number of justices from both sides and a chief justice acceptable to both.
- A free-trade zone that would preclude indirect taxes on goods produced by the two sides but would include common tariffs on products of third countries.
- A police force under exclusive Quebec control with no military service required.

### Tougher Position

Mr. Levesque appeared to be taking a tougher position, apparently in response to demands for action by militant separatists. But he stopped short of pledging unilateral independence.

After three days of deliberation, the party congress approved a broad program calling for a monetary union with English-speaking Canada, free movement of people and capital, a free-trade zone and common tariff policies.



Associated Press

Sandinista guerrillas watch the sky for Nicaraguan gunships.

# *Strike to Oust Somoza Shuts Managua*

*From Agency Dispatches*

MANAGUA, June 4 — Stores closed and streets were deserted here today as Nicaragua's popular opposition launched a general strike aimed at toppling President Anastasio Somoza.

The city's main market was a ghost town of empty stalls. Large department stores and other businesses were boarded up. Buses and taxis were not running.

The strike, called by Sandinista National Liberation Front guerrillas and backed by a number of moderate opposition groups, followed a night of violence in Managua and other cities while battles raged along the Costa Rican border.

There was no immediate word from outlying areas on whether the strike had taken hold there. A similar national general strike accompanied a Sandinista-led uprising that was crushed by Gen. Somoza's troops last September. An estimated 1,500 persons were killed in the September fighting. Another 1,500 have died in clashes since.

Heavy firing was heard in Managua last night. Tracer bullets could be seen from the Intercontinental Hotel next to Gen. Somoza's bunker headquarters.

The West German Embassy evacuated 74 persons, mostly women and children, from Managua last night on a chartered Panamanian plane that flew them to Costa Rica.

A U.S. Embassy source said that the State Department has issued no new advisories, but a warning against traveling to Nicaragua for other than essential business has been in effect since March.

Fighting was reported in the northwest in the cities of Leon, Chinandega and Chichigalpa, and the guerrillas overran Chichigalpa yesterday.

Five foreign journalists who entered the town found Gen. Somoza's National Guard bottled up in its garrison. The rebels, carrying mostly small arms, barricaded the streets and set up ambushes. A C-47 airplane circled overhead. The rebels said that the plane had strafed guerrilla positions.

#### Rebels Roam Streets

Most residents stayed indoors as the guerrillas, many wearing red and black bandanas, roamed the streets.

Gen. Somoza flew by helicopter yesterday to the hamlet of Sapoa, near the Costa Rican border, for a look at the fighting in the south.

Gen. Somoza said that the guerrillas were well trained, dug in and "their mortar fire is very accurate." The president, whose family has ruled Nicaragua for 42 years, said, "We probably will launch a major offensive in the south within 48 hours."

One government commander in the south said that 55 guerrillas and five National Guardsmen had been killed in the recent fighting.

Gen. Somoza said that the rebels continued to hold positions near the Pacific coast and extending about two miles into Nicaragua. He said that they were being supplied at night by truck convoys from Costa Rica.

Gen. Somoza repeatedly has charged Costa Rica, Panama and Venezuela with aiding the guerrillas. The Costa Rican side of its border with Nicaragua was reported calm. To the north, Nicaraguan National Guardsmen and Sandinista guerrillas have been skirmishing since last Tuesday.

*But Little Else Accomplished*

# Aid Vowed for '4th World' at UN Talks

By James P. Sterba

MANILA, June 4 (NYT) — A trade and development conference of the world's rich and poor countries ended here yesterday with pledges of larger aid programs for the most backward countries, agreement to fight mounting barriers to international trade, and approval of methods to stabilize price fluctuations for raw materials.

But after a month of low-key and largely unfocused debate on bridging the gap between industrialized northern countries and the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the fifth session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development ended with little accomplished beyond agreement to send major unresolved issues back to UNCTAD headquarters in Geneva for more efficient study and more conferences.

Industrial countries, preoccupied with domestic economic troubles, were in no mood to agree to the structural changes sought by developing countries to set up a new international economic order in which wealth and economic power would shift to poor countries through an international apparatus that was never defined.

The conference pointed up the ideological intransigence of developed countries content with improving on free market forces to spur development around the globe, and the frustration of the developing countries, which remained rigid in their rhetoric in favor of more international planning to bring about a new order by decree.

"We couldn't even find agreement on describing the state of affairs in the world economy today," said Otto Lambsdorff, West German minister for economic affairs. He was referring to the key item in negotiations that were intended to establish a framework for a special UN session next year on launching a third development decade. This, he said, was the conference's big failure, and it was "most deplorable."

After approving the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as models for Third World pressure on the rich countries, poor countries without oil — and thus in worse straits than ever because of soaring oil prices — began to speak out on the problems that they are having with petroleum.

About 5,000 delegates attended in 159 delegations, but high-ranking decision-makers were in short supply. Foreign ministers came early to make political speeches, but were not around at the end to mold the compromises needed for adoption of consensus resolutions. Resolutions are not legally binding, but consensus could carry moral and political weight.

A consensus for devoting more aid than previously to the poorest of the world's countries — the "Fourth World" — was perhaps the main achievement here. Delegations generally agreed on more aid to these states.

Third World countries agreed on a framework for more "collective self-reliance" among themselves in the development process. Specifically, pre-UNCTAD agreement to establish a common fund for commodities, with which developing countries could stockpile raw materials when demand was low and sell them when prices were relatively high, was endorsed by most delegations here.

Most of the details of the common fund have yet to be agreed upon, but its acceptance in principle by most countries here was seen as a step forward. A special facet of the fund, a so-called second window through which non-commodity-producing countries would receive aid funds to adjust for rising commodity prices, received more than $100 million in pledges from developed and developing countries.

#### Economic Cooperation

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 4 (AP) — Disappointed with the outcome of the UNCTAD session, developing countries have agreed to form an 18-member committee to plan closer economic cooperation among themselves, Malaysia's deputy minister for trade and industry, Lew Sip Hon, said today.

Mr. Lew said on return from Manila that, although there had been some positive results on the integrated program for commodities, the UNCTAD session could not be considered a success. Malaysia and other developing countries were disappointed with the rigid stand of the developed countries on such major issues as protectionism and the general system of preferences, he said.

# *U.S. Study Finds Doctors Often Let Patients Die*

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 4 (WP) — A study of more than 1,000 nursing-home patients has found that doctors and nurses often let patients die.

The study's authors, a doctor and a statistician at the University of Washington, say that their findings seem to refute the common accusation that doctors too often prolong life at any cost.

In fact, many doctors concede, they sometimes consciously let a painful life end.

In the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, Dr. Norman Brown and Donovan Thompson tell how they studied the charts of 1,256 patients in nine Seattle nursing and retirement homes. Over two years, 190 developed a high or continuing fever at some time.

But active treatment — use of antibiotics or hospitalization or both — was ordered for only 109. No such treatment was ordered for 81 patients, or more than 40 percent. Of those treated, 9 percent died. Of the untreated, 59 percent died.

#### 'Intentional Plan'

Dr. Brown and Mr. Thompson concluded that the decision not to treat some fevers "was part of an intentional plan by doctors and nurses."

In some cases, the nurse did not even call the doctor to report the fever. Sometimes the doctor had already indicated that a fatally ill patient should not be vigorously treated. These doctors had written such phrases as "patient terminal, no effort made to prolong life" or "no heroics" on a patient's chart.

Dr. Brown and Mr. Thompson said that they hoped their study would encourage doctors, patients and families to open dialogues on the subject of when not to treat.

It has been his experience, Dr. Brown said, that when asked for advice, families usually give answers ranging from "treat" or "do not treat" to "you're the doctor" or "do not treat but do not tell us . . ." Most often, he said, families want the doctor to take the ultimate responsibility.

Most doctors apparently are willing. The Seattle researchers said that two recent surveys of health professionals found that 50 to 70 percent "are disposed to withdraw or withhold life-prolonging treatment" in some cases and 30 percent would favor euthanasia in some circumstances.

Dr. Arnold Relman, editor of the New England Journal of Medicine, said that every experienced doctor knows there is "a time to recognize that further resistance would be inhumane as well as futile."

Dr. Relman suggested that a person facing a terminal illness might want to name a trusted proxy — a relative, friend, lawyer or doctor — to join the doctor in charge when it came to making the final decision.

## Rubens Work Taken From Italy Convent

ROME, June 4 (UPI) — Thieves cut through a security fence and bypassed burglar alarms yesterday at a Roman Catholic convent in a northwest suburb and stole eight Flemish paintings, including one by 17th-century master Peter Paul Rubens. The paintings are worth $1.2 million, police said.

The Rubens, valued at $600,000, depicted Moses making water spring from rocks; the other paintings also depict Biblical scenes. They belonged to Monsignor Renato Ansiello, an official in the Vatican's Secretariat of State, who had stored them in the convent.

# *Dublin Disputes U.K. View That It's a Guerrilla Haven*

By William Borders

DUNDALK, Ireland, June 4 (NYT) — Two guerrillas shot and killed a British infantryman in Northern Ireland one rainy afternoon not long ago, then raced across the border and disappeared into the countryside of the Irish Republic near the village of Dundalk.

The British in Northern Ireland say that fugitives constantly find refuge on the republic's side of the border before and after their attacks and that they use the republic as an operational base.

Dublin, 50 miles south of Dundalk, that northern view is vigorously disputed. The Irish government joins in firmly condemning the violence that has claimed nearly 2,000 lives in Ulster in the past 10 years ago.

But still, Ireland declines to extradite suspected guerrillas to Northern Ireland, even when it catches them, on the ground that their crimes are politically motivated. And clearly, the guerrillas enjoy some popular support on this side of the border.

The consequence is a serious diplomatic problem in the long-troubled relationship between the Irish Republic and Great Britain.

"A dozen people have been murdered in my district since the first of the year, and in almost every case the murderers were seen heading south afterward to cross the border," said Harold McCusker, the British member of Parliament whose constituency begins just across the border five miles north of Dundalk. "We'll get nowhere in the battle against the terrorists here until we take away the sanctuary they enjoy."

The Irish in the republic loathe the "sanctuary" description that the British are fond of using, and they point out that there are 150 of the terrorists in jails on this side of the border, after conviction in Irish courts.

"This country is no haven for terrorists," says Prime Minister John Lynch. But Mr. Lynch, like most people in this country, shares with the republicans in the north the goal of Irish unification. He says that the British stress on border security is "attacking the symptom while ignoring the causes."

Besides their legal argument, the Irish here have another less publicly stated reason for turning down British extradition requests: the widely held view that torture or police harassment are regularly used by the police in questioning suspects in Ulster's jails.

"We simply could not turn over some good Catholic boy to get his fingers broken by a Protestant policeman in a Belfast jail," an official in Dublin said privately. "It would be politically impossible for us."

The Dublin government also disputes the British allegation that there are large numbers of terrorists on the republic's side of the border.

"Up north, they enormously exaggerate the fugitive problem, just because they can't find the people," said a Foreign Ministry official in Dublin.

Although the police of the two countries cooperate in their investigations, the police from the north cannot pursue fugitives across the border, which meanders for 300 miles, mostly unmarked, unfenced and crossed by hundreds of roads.

#### Two Policemen Killed

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland, June 4 (AP) — Two policemen were killed yesterday in a booby trap explosion, police reported.

The men, a superintendent in the Royal Ulster Constabulary and a constable, were blown up in their car as they were patrolling a country lane near the border with Ireland. Security sources said that the policemen were taking part in a security sweep mounted throughout County Armagh after two gunmen shot and killed a police reservist and a civilian in the town of Armagh on Saturday.

In the Ulster capital of Belfast, vandals smashed headstones on the graves of more than 80 former servicemen in the city cemetery.

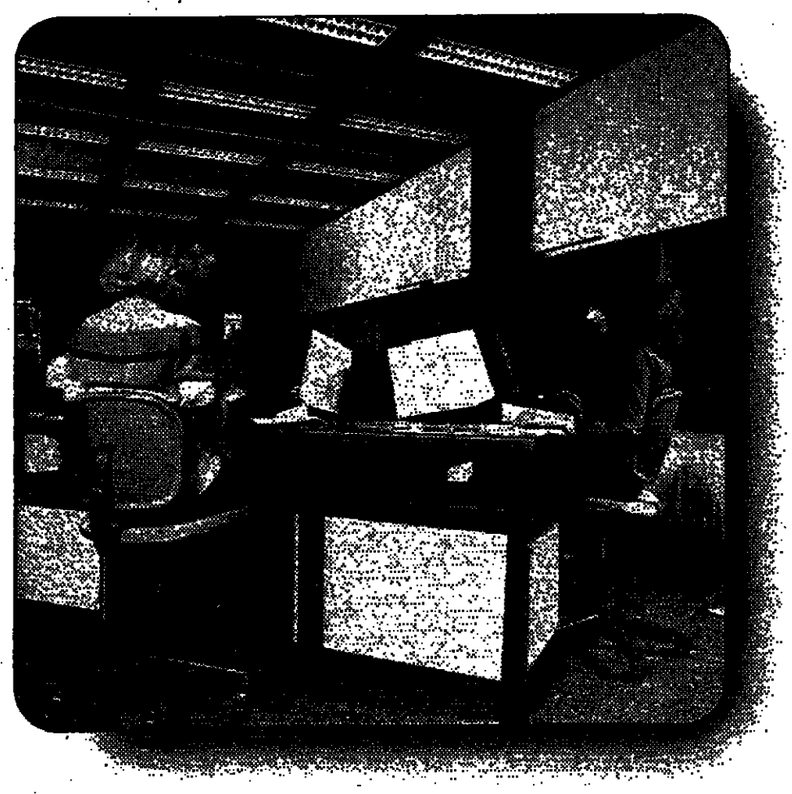

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# Sorrel: The Soup and Fish Subject of Occasional Bitter Words

PARIS — "There are few countries where sorrel is as much liked as in France," Georges Gibault wrote in his "Histoire des Legumes." He could have added Belgium. "In England, and in countries where English is spoken, this vegetable does not seem to be popular." The prejudice went far back. In 1699 the English Dr. Lister, on an official mission to France, was surprised to find how abundantly sorrel was cultivated in the region of Paris.

"There is so much taste for sorrel here," he wrote, "that I have seen whole acres devoted to it. For that matter, nothing is healthier, and this could very well substitute for the lemon in the treatment of scurvy and its related afflictions."

Yet in the time of Henry VII, sorrel had been appreciated in Britain, where it was used in salads or as cooking greens. All the early English herbalists wrote of it, but later reports are contradictory. One, dated 1807, said sorrel was common in England; another, dated 1874, asserted that it had fallen out of favor many years before. It was remarked somewhat sniffishly that "in Ireland, it is largely consumed by the peasantry," and "seems to be particularly relished by the Hebrideans." In America it seems to have been used more commonly at the beginning of the 19th century than it is now. (When I returned to the United States in 1940 after 13 years in France and wanted sorrel, I had to grow it myself).

### Sugar the Culprit?

Could it be that the great increase in the use of granulated cane sugar in the mid-19th century caused both England and America to modify their cuisines in a direction incompatible with acid tastes? Sorrel is common enough in countries that do not object to acidity in food, in northern Europe, for instance. Sorrel is relished on the shores of Alaska's Kotzebue Sound, and it is also among the foods of China and Japan. In India it is relished in soups and omelets.

Sorrel is a plant of northern Eurasia, of the genus Rumex, which includes about 100 species of sorrels and docks. There is sometimes disagreement about which is which, and also about which popular name should be attached to which scientific names. The one point of agreement seems to be on *Rumex acetosa*, which everyone except the Encylopedia Britannica, which calls it garden sorrel, refers to simply as sorrel (although it is sometimes called "sour dock").

Gibault makes a subtle distinction by remarking that today's common sorrel is "descended" from *Rumex acetosa*, a name he apparently wants to reserve for wild sorrel. It does not really matter. Although botanists have developed many improved varieties, there is less difference between wild and cultivated sorrel than for almost any other food plant. The improvements are often valid only as long as the first generation of plants still lives (sorrels are perennials); their seeds often give rise to plants which revert to the wild types.

Although many gardening books seem to take it for granted that *Rumex acestosa* is the species still most commonly grown, notably in France, it seems in actuality to have been displaced by improved varieties of other kinds — but the authorities are not agreed as to which they are. For Sturtevant ("Edible Plants of the World"), *Rumex acetosa* has given way to the bitterer *Rumex scutatus*, which he calls garden sorrel and Gibault calls round sorrel; but Sturtevant may be thinking only of England, where this species appeared in 1596.

Gibault may have been thinking only of France; he seems to think that improved varieties there stemmed from *Rumex montanus* (alias *Rumex arifolius*), which Sturtevant calls French sorrel, known in France since the 18th century as virgin sorrel because it does not produce seed and has to be propagated by division: Its failure to set seed has the advantage that it remains throughout the growing season in a condition which permits picking leaves from it as wanted, leaving the plant in the ground to produce more. This variety is less acid, lighter in color, and produces a thicker growth of leaves than common sorrel; its varieties seem to be the kinds most commonly cultivated in France.

### Oxalic Acid

*Rumex acetosella* is sheep's sorrel, *Rumex paucifolia* is described by the Britannica as mountain sorrel, and *Rumex hastatulus* as heartwing sorrel. *Rumex abyssinicus*, perhaps developed in the country for which it is named, is called spinach-rhubarb, because its leaves are used like the former and its stalks like the latter. It should probably be classed with the docks.

Since the bitterness of sorrel results from its high content of oxalic acid (which is why in France it is served with shad, for the acid dissolves the too numerous fine bones of that fish), other plants which share this characteristic are abusively called sorrels also. This is the case for *Oxygia digyna*, which Sturtevant calls mountain sorrel, (curiously, nobody seems to have thought of calling *Rumex montanus* mountain sorrel).

Alaskan Indians are fond of *Oxygia digyna*, chopped up with scurvy grass or watercress, and fermented. Species of the related Oxalis genus can all be called lady's sorrel or wood sorrel, according to the Britannica, but *Oxalis acetosella* is distinguished from the others by being called sheep sorrel in Africa, which leads to the suspicion that it is the same plant as *Rumex acetosella*, also given this popular name. In French it rejoices in the title of *Alleluia*: the explanation seems to be that it becomes edible about Easter, when a good deal of church music trumpets this word.

We hear frequently of sorrel in the 12th century, when it was usually called *acetosa* (acid), while the English monk Neckam called it *acidularum*; in Low Latin it was also *surele*, the ancestor of our English word, which was still being used in French also as its popular name at the beginning of this century, though officially it had already been supplanted by *aseille*, probably derived from *oxalis*.

In France today, although sorrel remains in favor, its use has declined greatly since the end of the last century, when market gardeners around Paris produced it in great quantity. In 1895, 20 million kilograms of sorrel leaves were delivered to the Paris markets.

In the United States *Rumex acetosa* and *Rumex scutatus* were both reported growing in gardens in 1806 and again in 1832. *Rumex montanus* joined them at least in 1863. It is almost nonexistent today unless you raise it yourself. This is sad, for it deprives the country of one of the most subtle of all soups — *potage Germiny*, good hot or cold.

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Ira de Furstenberg (left) and Bettina Graziani at Tour d'Argent battle station.

**Sex Wars**

# Skirmishes on the Lunch-Club Front

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 4 (IHT) — Maxim's and Tour d'Argent, the two most famous restaurants in Paris if not the world, are headed for a new competition, a luncheon club rivalry this time rather than a gastronomic competition.

The competition is between men and women, business and *art de vivre*, a duel that has some piquant and very Gallic asides. Maxim's started first with its men-only MBC (or Maxim's Business Club, — which is celebrating its 10th anniversary this year).

Now, Claude Terrail, owner of the Tour d'Argent, is coming up with a women's club but his theme and approach are totally different.

Both restaurants have prestige and long histories. Maxim's goes back to the turn of the century and the naughty *belle epoque* clientele of kings, princes and plain idle rich whose main, and seemingly only, pastime was chasing women. Those were the days when a man's mistress was his status symbol and Maxim's the place to show her off. It still is.

That's where Russian grand dukes drank champagne in the slippers of Opera dancers while boulevardiers played Russian roulette, spinning around divinely attractive and ghoulishly greedy *cocottes*.

Those days are gone and one of Maxim's main attractions today is its very Parisian lunch hour, which has been put into orbit by the MBC. Founded at the suggestion of the publicist Andre Tarbes, the club has three other presidents: Patrick Guerrand-Hermes (whose family owns the Hermes store), publisher Paul Dupuy and Prince Jean Poniatowski. Through his public relations office, Tarbes, whose career includesd a spell at Patou and in other luxury trades, was in close touch with a cross-section of Paris young lions who would, one day, come into big business, mainly via their families. He came up with the idea of forming a club, whose headquarters would be Maxim's, whose lunch hour in those days was all but deserted.

### Maxim's Legend

"The legend of Maxim's was always to have rich men taking out good-looking girls for dinner," a spokesman for Maxim's said, "but the business lunch just was not done."

The main attraction for the members was a smaller and simpler menu at a very low price — for Maxim's that is. It started at 45 francs in 1968 and is now at 130, (without wine) which is still modest by the house's standards, where lunch for two can easily run up to 700 francs.

This whole thing, obviously, is not aimed at anybody but rich to very rich young men (one of the conditions of admission is to be under 45) and the added attractions of the club are along the same order — safaris, trips to China or Polynesia plus genuine forays into business, such as seminars and visits to factories, plus no end of write-ups in Vogue-Hommes.

Without question the MBC, with 748 members and a waiting list, is now a success and Maxim's, otherwise known as the canteen, is full every day. What's more, the section of the restaurant that was alloted to the MBC, the previously nonchic omnibus, which expands between the main dining room and the winter garden area on Rue Royale, has now become the center of attraction. So much so that older and richer men, who would normally, rate the main room (with its *table royale* once occupied by Edward VII) now want to be around the MBC's tables, invariably young and animated.

The Tour d'Argent holds its own when it comes to brilliant past and anecdotes. One of the most ironic is that it has attracted every single president of the United States in the last few decades (except President Carter) but with the exception of the late President Georges Pompidou, who was a noted gourmet, no French president has ever dined there. That has not kept out such people as Queen Elizabeth II, Andrei Gromyko, Henry Kissinger and Emperor Hirohito — the latter came to the Tour in 1971 and asked, for the number of the duck he ate there 50 years ago. The answer, provided by ever-so-perfect host Terrail: 53211.

Terrail also likes to remind you that the Tour d'Argent is the oldest restaurant in Paris (it dates back to 1582) and claims that it is where the fork was first introduced in France. According to Terrail, King Henri III, a fussy eater, gave 12 of them to his *mignons*, sick and tired of seeing them wipe their greasy hands on their ruffled collars.

Anyway, Terrail, who has led a full playboy's life on the side besides being a perfect restaurateur, now has the idea of pushing a women's club, because, he said, "it's about time."

"I seriously feel women are being discriminated against," he said, "While men have all kinds of clubs to go to, women are still treated like second-class citizens. If they arrive together, or worse, alone, at some restaurant, they are looked down upon. Yet, I feel their time has come. There's an awful lot of smart businesswomen around plus a great number of housewives who are no longer chained to their homes and are organized enough to take time out for lunch."

"Besides," he added "I'm surrounded by women. Notre Dame [whose view is one of the major attractions of La Tour] on one side and Sainte Genevieve [who saved Paris from the Huns] on the other."

In a flowery press release, Terrail pays full, and somehow embarrassing homage to women, whom, he claims, "know how to love, which means how to live. Men," he adds, "live in the future when they are not crying over their youth, both of which are ways of running away from themselves. Women are always living the moment . . . That's why I owed it to them to give them a place where they could meet, talk business or trade ideas, secrets and the thousands of mysteries by which they make life what it is, a miracle, and Paris an enchantment."

To cut a long story short, Terrail recently gathered for lunch around him (and publicist Francoise Dumas, for there's always a publicist around such ideas) two women, Princess Ira de Furstenberg and Bettina Graziani, both of whom have been associated with international playboys and both of whom cut a lot of ice with the jet set.

While Terrail gallantly insisted he was there just as a guest, he kept monitoring the debate. First hurdle: the name. "Club de la Tour d'Argent," well, maybe, but sort of dull. Somebody suggested "The Gold Diggers a la Tour d'Argent" (hoping the pun on gold and silver would save the day) but that went nowhere.

The budding committee also had to decide on whom to ask, and how many. Bettina suggested that women such as Baronne Guy de Rothschild, who lives across the river, and the Princess of Beauveau-Craon, who recently moved nearby, would be very desirable because they would not have far to go. Both have great social pull, especially the baronne, who is considered the queen bee of Paris society.

The number of women was set at 100 and it was decided that the honorary committee would have no more than 12. Among the names tossed around were Princess Grace, Paloma Picasso, Brigitte Bardot and Mrs. Jacques Chirac, wife of Paris mayor.

Unlike the MBC, which flatly bars women to retain the macho image, the Tour's club plans to let each woman bring in two men.

But if they all do it, won't that make it, in the end, a man's club? "That," Bettina said, "would be the day."


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| Cash and demand accounts | $ 400,961,357 |
| Interest bearing deposits with banks | 588,544,850 |
| Precious metals | 77,963,214 |
| Investment securities | 466,314,844 |
| Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell | 40,000,000 |
| Loans, net of unearned income | 1,745,052,640 |
| Allowance for possible loan losses | (32,127,215) |
| Loans (net) | 1,712,925,425 |
| Customers' liability under acceptances | 172,245,621 |
| Bank premises and equipment | 23,773,770 |
| Accrued interest receivable | 51,193,007 |
| Other assets | 104,329,762 |
| | $3,638,251,850 |
| **LIABILITIES** | |
| Deposits | $2,592,539,499 |
| Short term borrowings | 367,606,500 |
| Acceptances outstanding | 174,555,307 |
| Accrued interest payable | 121,064,810 |
| Due to factored clients | 65,137,996 |
| Other liabilities | 34,943,962 |
| **STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY** | |
| Common stock | 100,000,000 |
| Surplus | 100,000,000 |
| Undivided profits | 82,403,776 |
| Total stockholder's equity | 282,403,776 |
| | $3,638,251,850 |
| Letters of credit outstanding | $ 151,211,668 |

**Our $282,000,000 capital base is 10.9% of deposits–one of the best ratios among the top 100 banks.**

The total investments in precious metals and the precious metal content of silver coins were substantially hedged by forward sales. The unhedged portion of these investments was $3.1 million at March 31, 1979.

What does such an unusually high capital-to-deposit ratio mean?

It means we have experienced, hard working people who have built a strong capital base in order to protect our customers' deposits.

Our people have always been able to provide excellent service to our customers and maintain a high level of liquidity.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Tuesday, June 5, 1979



# U.S. Indicts 7 Ship Firms, 13 Aides, for Price-Fixing

ASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI) A federal grand jury has indict- five major U.S. and European ping companies, two consortia 13 executives on price-fixing rges.

Justice Department spokes- said Friday that the seven panies, which together handle percent of the $1 billion-a-year -European container shipping iness, the predominant form of n shipping used today, con- ed to fix the prices of ocean ht shipping between 1971 and 5.

ttorney General Griffin Bell the indictment charged the ping concerns with a felony vi- ion of the Sherman antitrust , punishable by up to a $1 mil- fine for each corporation.

he companies indicted were:

Atlantic Container Line, a group of companies with offices in Southhampton, England.

● Dart Containerline, a group of concerns with offices in South*hampton and Antwerp, Belgium.*

● American Export Lines, New York, which has since been merged into Farrell Lines.

● Hapag-Lloyd, a West German company with headquarters in Hamburg.

● Sea-Land Service, Menlo Park, N.J.

● Seatrain Lines, New York.

● United States Lines, New York.

It is not illegal for shipping companies to fix rates for ocean transportaion of freight, as long as the activity is within the framework of agreements approved by the Federal Maritime Commission. But the sweeping indictments allege the companies agreed to fix prices outside the scope of the commission agreements and failed to inform the commission of their conduct.

The indictments, returned in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, allege that companies in the United States, England, West Germany and Belgium conspired to "fix, raise, stabilize and maintain price levels for the shipment of freight in the United States-Europe trade."

### Executives Charged

A second indictment accused the executives of misdemeanor violations of the same law, punishable by up to one year in prison and a fine of $50,000 for each individual. Department officials attributed to "prosecutorial discretion" their decision to seek misdemeanor charges against the individuals.

Those named as defendants in the misdemeanor indictment were:

Donald Aldridge, former executive vice president of United States Lines; Philip Bates, chairman of Atlantic Container Line Services and a U.K. citizen; Wolfgang Bohle, head of North American Services for Hapag-Lloyd and a West German citizen; Manuel Diaz, former executive director of the Associated North Atlantic Freight Conferences; Daniel du Bois, former chief executive officer of Dart Containerline and a citizen of Belgium; David Hall, former deputy chief executive officer of Dart Containerline; Edward Heiner Jr., former president of United States Lines; Arne Koch, former managing director of Atlantic Container Line and believed to be from Sweden; Howard Levy, a lawyer retained by several ocean shipping conferences; J. Scott Morrison, former senior vice president for marketing of Sea-Land Service; Arthur Novacek, former president and executive vice president of Seatrain Lines; Paul Richardson, former president of Sea-Land Service; Karl Heinz Sager, member of the board of directors and chief executive of North Atlantic Services of Hapag-Lloyd.

The indictment notes that "various persons who are not named as defendants participated as co-conspirators in the offense." A department spokesman refused to comment on whether any of those individuals were cooperating with investigators, or whether any plea agreements were being arranged.

### Britain Objects

LONDON, June 4 (AP-DJ) — The Conservative government criticized the United States Saturday for bringing the antitrust charges.

"Shipping is an international activity. It affects the interests of both countries. Any questions that arise should be dealt with jointly," Trade Secretary John Nott said, adding that the alleged violations would not be illegal in Britain.

"We consider it wrong in principle for the United States to exercise unilateral control over shipping between the two countries in disregard both of our economic interests and of our shipping policies."

He said Britain had decided to *review cooperation with the United States* on antitrust questions and on the enforcement in Britain of antitrust judgments handed down by U.S. Courts. He added that he had expressed Britain's "grave concern" over the matter to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance when he visited London last week.

# OPEC Pricing Disarray Enmeshing Other Areas

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP-DJ) — e multi-tiered oil-pricing system exploded among members of Organization of Petroleum Exting Countries earlier this year and the resulting price chaos and -frogging — has spread to the of the world's oil-producing ions, oil observers agree.

The result is that, in some cases, re is a difference of as much as to $3 a barrel in the contract s for crude oil of the same type produced in the same vicinin many areas, such as sections the North Sea, oil prices are in generally rising to match the hest quotes in OPEC while some prices have climbed to double OPEC levels.

but in some areas — including xico and parts of the North Sea contractual-pricing arrangents established at the start of the ond quarter are being mained, apparently until July 1. t means the fortunate customwho draw oil from these sources d a marked competitive edge, at t for another month, in the curt chaotic oil markets.

n the North Sea, British Petrole- which is 51-percent govern- owned, boosted prices for e oil from its big Forties field $20.70 a barrel from $18.25 ef- ive last Friday. Oil produced in field, some 500,000 barrels a is comparable to the high- lity, low-sulphur crudes pro- ed by Algeria, Libya and Niger- who have recently raised con- t prices to about $21 a barrel.

British National Oil Corp., the e-owned concern that generally access to 51 percent of the pe- eum produced in the U.K. sec- of the North Sea, is expected to ow BP's action with similar eases. On Norway's side of the rth Sea, Belgium's Petrofina has sted its prices to $21 a barrel n about $19.

but some other North Sea pro- ers are holding off on any price nges, at least until June 30. It learned that Phillips Petroleoperator of the large Ekofisk in the Norwegian North Sea, not change its prices for June. Phillips contracts call for quary negotiations. Unlike some er North Sea producers, Phil- contracts do not have pener" clauses if there are sig- cant market changes. Phillips not disclosed its second-quarter selling prices for Ekofisk crude, but industry sources put the price at $18.60 a barrel.

Mexico also is sticking to its quarterly contract prices for June, buyers say. Mexico City sources say it is unlikely that Petroleos Mexicanos, the state oil agency, will make any pricing changes until July 1. The Mexican price since the start of the second quarter, for shipments to the U.S. Gulf coast, has been $17.10 a barrel. Mexico exports about 600,000 barrels a day to the United States.

However, Mexico still is not fulfilling contract schedules. U.S. buyers say they are again getting 40-percent less oil from Mexico than contracted for in June because of Mexico's problems in meeting delivery requirements.

In OPEC, official contract prices range from the $14.55 a barrel being charged by Saudi Arabia for its Arab light, the OPEC benchmark crude, to $21.31 a barrel Libya charges for its top grade. In noncontract transactions, oil observers say the sky seems to be the limit for prices.

Spot-market crude-oil quotes range up to $40 a barrel, or nearly $1 a gallon.

Whether much, if any, petroleum is being sold at such astronomical prices is not known. But Ecuador, a member of OPEC that lists its top contract price at $21 a barrel, reported last week that it sold 720,000 barrels of crude on the spot market at $36 a barrel.

Standard Oil of Indiana disclosed that it has been able to secure some quantities of petroleum products and crude oil on the spot market at prices demanded about double posted prices.

### Egyptian Find

TOKYO, June 4 (Reuters) — A Japanese oil firm drilling in Egypt said it has found oil on the Red Sea coast although it added that more time would be needed to determine whether the find was commercially viable.

The *Japanese-owned Egyptian* Petroleum Development Co. said the fifth of six test wells on the coast was producing 1,200 to 1,300 barrels a day at a depth of 4,600 feet. Under an agreement with Egypt, 85 percent of any oil goes to Egypt and 15 percent to the company.

# News and Notes

**Negotiations broke down** in Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg's talks to acquire majority ownership of White Motor Corp. through the purchase of up to 9.6 million shares at $8 each. Programs for joint product development and technology exchanges also were discontinued. Semon Knudsen, chairman of White, says that "it became apparent that the synergistic benefits would be significantly less than we had originally anticipated."

* * *

**Alcan Aluminium's** talks with union leaders representing 7,500 workers in three Quebec smelters have collapsed and management has systematically begun closing all potlines. The company's wholly-owned Aluminum Co. of Canada has declared force majeure on ingot commitments. Strike bound are Alcan's 465,000 ton Arvida smelter, its 83,000 ton unit at Isle Maligne and a 51,000 ton smelter at Beauharnois. A fourth Quebec smelter, Shawinigan, was not affected by the strike, although it remained idle pending a provincial government ruling in a union jurisdictional dispute.

* * *

**Fairchild Industries' bid** to increase its holdings of Bunker Ramo and later merge the two companies has been rejected. Bunker Ramo concluded that the proposal is inadequate and not in the best interests of the company or its stockholders. When Fairchild purchased 20.6 percent of Bunker Ramo's common stock last January it agreed not to increase its holding without the consent of Bunker Ramo's board for a three-year period. On May 18, Fairchild submitted a proposal for a tender offer for an additional 27 percent at $28 a share, to be followed by an exchange of a package of Fairchild securities for the remaining Bunker Ramo common and preferred.

* * *

**BMW's sales** will rise 10 percent in 1979 from last year's 5.96 billion Deutsche marks, predicts *management board chairman* Eberhard von Kuenheim. Sales in the first five months were up about 23 percent at almost 3 billion DM, with production of 154,000 cars, half of which were for export. But BMW was working at full capacity in the second half of 1978, he adds, so overall expansion in 1979 will be more modest than figures for the first five months suggest.

* * *

**Sterling Drug's** chairman Dr. Clarke Wescoe says the inocor brand of amrinone, a new pharmaceutical compound being investigated for the treatment of heart failure, has been entered into testing on a broad patient population to confirm the initial findings of effectiveness and to evaluate possible side effects. These phase 3 clinical trials involving both oral and intravenous forms of Inocor will be carried out by leading cardiologists in 16 academic medical centers located throughout the United States. The trials will be coordinated and monitored by the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute where the cardioactive compound was discovered by Sterling's scientists. From the experience to date on healthy subjects and patients with heart disease, Inocor has been shown to be an effective drug without serious side effects, Sterling says.

# U.S. Capital Outlays Jump

By Phillip H. Wiggins

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT) — Spending for new plant and equipment in the United States is expected to incease substantially in 1979, the Conference Board said in its quarterly report released over the weekend.

The board, an independent nonprofit institution for business and economic research, said appropriations for domestic projects by the 1,000 largest corporations rose 27.5 percent to $22.3 billion in the first quarter from the year-ago period. This was the first time appropriations exceeded $20 billion.

This rise, the board said, "coupled with the high and rising backlog of unspent appropriations, suggests a sizable increase in capital investment this year."

### Outlays Up 29.8%

Capital expenditures — actual outlays — rose 29.8 percent to $16.9 billion in the first quarter, the board reported.

"It now appears that capital spending by the leading manufacturers could rise by as much as 20 percent in 1979, almost double last year's 11-percent increase," said Lora Collins, a Conference Board analyst. "While many forecasters doubt that a business-investment boom can be sustained in the face of a softening in homebuilding and consumer-goods markets, it should be remembered that capital spending for basic-capacity expansion has been weak during the past four years, and the underlying demand for new plant and equipment is, therefore, strong."

Backlogs — appropriations not yet spent — climbed $4.7 billion to $68.9 billion in the quarter from the last quarter of 1978, the largest quarter-to-quarter dollar increase since mid-1974.

"The renewed growth in backlogs during the last two quarters may seem surprising this far into a cyclical expansion," Miss Collins said, "but since it has been accompanied by substantial gains in capital spending, the ratio of unspent backlogs to spending has hardly changed and is not unrealistically high."

Among the 17 industries covered by the survey, first-quarter appropriations rose for nonferrous metals, electrical machinery, nonelectrical machinery, stone-clay glass, instruments, food, textiles, chemicals, petroleum and miscellanous nondurables. Declines were registered for steel, motor vehicles, other transportation equipment, fabricated metals, paper rubber and miscellaneous durables.

## 20% Rise Seen for '79

# NYSE Prices Up Slightly Amid Very Slow Trading

*From Agency Dispatches*

NEW YORK, June 4 — New York Stock Exchange prices ended slightly higher today in the slowest trading in three weeks.

Wall Street analysts said the market was held in check by the lack of consensus on the direction of the economy and by prospects of continued tight gasoline supplies.

Concern over interest rates has also subdued the market. Most credit analysts are convinced interest rates are still headed upward, despite the signs the economy is slowing down. "Our interest rate forecasts are unchanged," said Lacy Hunt, an economist at Fidelity Bank in Philadelphia. "We expect short-term interest rates to rise modestly between now and yearend, perhaps increasing another 25 basis points. Long-term interest rates are expected to go up more rapidly."

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 0.69 to 821.90 and advancing issues led declines 715 to 684. Volume fell to 24.04 million shares from 24.56 million Friday.

Charter Co., which recently acquired Carey Energy, jumped two. Charter agreed to buy some insurance companies from Crum and Forster for $19 million.

Sterling Drug, volume leader, eased.

General Growth Properties, which rose 5⅜ to 34¼, said it will consider alternatives to a proposal by Canadian Pacific Investments to buy General Growth for $35 a share.

Systron-Donner rose 2½ to 12⅝. It is holding preliminary merger

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

# U.K. Firms Cut Outlays

LONDON, June 4 (AP-DJ) — Capital spending by U.K. manufacturers fell in the first quarter from the previous three-month period and a survey of spending intentions shows outlays this year are expected to rise less than forecast at the beginning of the year.

The Department of Industry said today that its latest survey of investment intentions shows manufacturers plans to increase investment this year by 2 to 5 percent — somewhat lower than the 4 to 8 percent indicated by the previous survey, published Jan. 3.

"This revised estimate for 1979," it said, "seems to some extent to be in conflict with the provisional estimate of the volume of investment for the first quarter of this year, which is 4 percent below that of the fourth quarter of 1978. However, this figure may have been depressed by adverse weather conditions and labor disputes in January," it added.

The prospect of a slight fall for manufacturing investment in 1980 is the same as that from the prior survey.

According to the latest survey by the Confederation of British Industry, industrial activity is picking up. However, it reports that two-thirds of manufacturers still expect prices to rise in the next four months.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

**Japan**

**Nisshin Steel**

| Year March 31 | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 294,005. | 284,093. |
| Profits | 8,770. | 5,628. |

**W. Germany**

**BMW**

| Year | 1978 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 5,960. | 4,990. |
| Profits | 150.60 | 125.30 |
| Per Share | 22.53 | 21.77 |

**United States**

**Jewel Companies**

| 1st Quar | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 817.20 | 779.10 |
| Profits | 9.10 | 7.15 |
| Per share | 0.82 | 0.62 |

## Dollar, Gold Decline In Holiday Trading

LONDON, June 4 (AP-DJ) — The dollar eased against most other major currencies today, but trading was dull and the market thin because most Continental markets were closed for a holiday.

The price of gold plunged early in the day, then recovered some of the lost ground in fairly active trading. The late quote was $274.50 an ounce, down from $275.25 late Friday. Gold was fixed during the morning at $273.60, and during the afternoon at $272.90.

### Recession Ended But 150% Inflation Forecast

# Argentina Pays [Higher] Price for Growth

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES (NYT) — The Argentine economy has emerged from last year's recession, but at the price of renewed inflation.

Businessmen are euphoric over buoyant sales and filled order books after a first quarter when, fed by looser monetary controls, the gross domestic product grew 12 percent. Last year, the nation's output of goods and services dropped 4 percent.

Bank reserve requirements have been reduced to 27 from 45 percent, releasing money for lending. Procedures for borrowing abroad, where interest rates are lower, have been simplified.

But as a result, the money supply has jumped 12 percent in the past month alone, exacerbated by a combination of government deficits, an influx of foreign capital seeking quick gains and a large trade surplus.

During the first quarter, the consumer price index rose 39.6 percent, and 9 percent in April alone.

Inflation psychology, buying today in expectation of higher prices tomorrow, has become rampant. Auto sales have boomed and production has doubled to 44,000 units in the first quarter this year compared to last year. The Buenos Aires stock market has taken off with the the 20 principal stocks rising an average of 50 percent this month.

Although government officials have maintained that the 12-percent rise in first-quarter GDP is evidence of success for their economic policy, which was under heavy attack here recently from agricultural and industrial sources, the inflation rate is far in excess of projections at the start of the year.

Unless there is a reversal, prices will increase about 150 percent this year compared to 170 percent last year.

The strategy announced by Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz in December was based on a reduction of inflationary expectations, backed up by a fixed rate of daily exchange adjustments of the peso to the dollar and a lowering of tariffs for imports.

### Public Opposition

But while the fixed table of exchange adjustments devalues the peso at a rate of 4.5 percent monthly, the rate of inflation is running well ahead of that. Public service rates are also adjusted according to the peso rate for the dollar, so these state enterprises are *falling behind* in real earnings.

Unless the inflationary surge is checked, the pressure on the exchange adjustment rate for the peso will become severe, even with the central bank now holding nearly $8 billion in reserves, the highest level in history.

Opposition to the government's policy has come from farm exporters, who say the exchange rate penalizes them through underpayment in pesos for the dollars they earn. More serious opposition comes from labor, which is demanding higher wages and held a series of strikes, even though they are illegal under the decrees of the military regime.

Faced with growing wage demands, the federal and state governments and state enterprises raised wages Jan. 1 by 40 percent and a new wage increase of 38 percent was approved on May 1. But this required a shift of funds from investments to current expenses.

# China Said Shifting Policy To Draw Foreign Investors

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 4 (NYT) — To attract more foreign investment for its modernization program, Peking is prepared to consider 100-percent foreign ownership of joint ventures in China, a U.S. legal expert says.

Prof. Jerome Cohen, director of East Asian legal studies at Harvard Law School, said during a telephone interview from San Francisco that he had been told on a just-completed trip to China that officials might allow such fully-owned ventures by foreigners in three new export-processing zones they are setting up in Shanghai, Tianjin and Shumchun, along the Hong Kong border.

Mr. Cohen stressed that details of the plan were still being worked out and would probably entail some provision that the facilities would eventually revert to China, perhaps in 10 to 20 years. China would clearly retain considerable authority over them, providing the land, labor and some materials, Mr. Cohen said. But he felt that the new arrangement, if it succeeded, would also insure greater control for the foreign company.

"It is another indication the Chinese are becoming more flexible in attracting foreign investment," he said. He is on a year's leave of absence from Harvard to work as a consultant on trade and investment with China.

It also indicates that recent concern about a readjustment in China's economy and a slowdown in Peking's purchases of foreign technology is only partially warranted, Mr. Cohen added. "They have cut back on their purchases because of a shortage of capital, but they are still just as anxious to get the foreign technology, and so they have intensified their search for foreign investment."

Peking in the past rejected foreign ownership of enterprises in China because of a century of exploitation by the colonial powers before 1949. It began reversing this attitude last autumn by permitting a number of companies to set up so-called compensation trade schemes. Under these, a foreign company helps open a factory in China by providing machinery and expertise while China supplies the land and labor. The company is reimbursed in products manufactured in the plant but gets no equity in it.

Last December, Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang hinted that Peking would allow up to 49-percent foreign ownership in joint ventures.

## World Bank Gets Large Yen-Loan

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP-DJ) — The World Bank said today it has completed arrangements to borrow 115 billion yen (about $523 million) for 20 years from three groups of Japanese banks and insurance companies, the largest combined long-term borrowing operation in its history.

The international agency declined to disclose the interest rates it will pay, but it is understood that the rate will be close to 8½ percent a year.

The borrowings will include 70 billion yen from a consortium of banks and insurance companies, with the Industrial Bank of Japan, Long-Term Credit Bank and the Bank of Tokyo as the joint lead mangers.

Some 30 billion yen will be provided by a group of trust banks, with Mitsui Trust & Banking as the lead manager, while another 15 billion yen will be provided by a group of trust banks led by Mitsubishi Trust & Banking.

## DiFederico Quits Firestone Post

AKRON, Ohio, June 4 (NYT) — Firestone Tire & Rubber President Mario DiFederico has unexpectedly announced that he will retire July 1. A spokesman for the company, which has had difficulties because of a huge recall of its "500" line of steel-belted radial tires, denied that the resignation was connected with the recall or that pressure had been put on Mr. DiFederico to step down, as some analysts and union officials asserted.

Mr. DiFederico, 57, could not be reached for comment. He joined the company in 1947 and has been president since September, 1976.

In a prepared statement released Friday, Mr. DiFederico said he had been considering retirement for some time. Chairman Richard Riley said he would temporarily assume Mr. DiFederico's duties until a successor could be named.

Firestone, the second-largest U.S. rubber company behind Goodyear Tire & Rubber, has reported fiscal first-half profits of $67 million. While it was an improvement over 1978, Firestone executives said it was still not realizing its profit potential.

### A Correction

The comment in Syndicated Bank Loans (IHT, June 4) suggesting that U.S. proposals to impose reserve requirements on Eurodeposits would differ according to currency was incorrect. Current proposals call for a uniform level of reserves for all currencies.

**AL BANK AL SAUDI AL FRANSI**
**(SAUDI FRENCH BANK)**

The meeting of the Board of Directors of Al Bank Al Saudi Al Fransi (Saudi French Bank) held on Monday, 28th May, was followed by a reception at the Ritz Hotel, Paris, given by H.E. Saikh Hassan Mashari, former Minister of Agriculture of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Saudi French Bank, and Mr. Michel Caplain, Chairman of Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez.

It will be recalled that 60% of the capital of the Saudi French Bank is held by private Saudi shareholders and 40% by Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez. The Bank's capital was recently increased to 200 million Riyals (approximately 260 million French francs); its balance sheet total, including under the line items, amounts to some 5 billion Riyals (6.5 billion French francs).

The only Saudi bank which includes French shareholders, Al Bank Al Saudi Al Fransi was created at the end of 1977, when it took over the activities of the Jeddah and Al Khobar branches of Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez. Since then, further branches have been opened in Riyadh, Dammam, Hofuf and Jubail.

The Saudi French Bank has already become one of the leading banks in Saudi Arabia and is making an effective contribution every day to the development of commercial and financial relations between Saudi Arabia and France.




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# Lasmo Ops: A Slick Investment

By Bhushan Bahree

LONDON, June 4 (AP-DJ) — There is one way for the small investor to get into the crude-oil game and that is the Lasmo Ops way.

Lasmo Ops? While not very well known, it is a stock that can be bought on the London Stock Exchange and gives investors a direct stake in the oil output from Ninian, one of the largest of the U.K. North Sea fields.

Lasmo stands for London & Scottish Marine Oil Co., which was established in 1971 to enable certain institutional investors to participate in North Sea oil exploration. Ops stands for oil production stock.

### Stock Price Surging

The price of Lasmo Ops recently has been going through the roof because, one, oil-exporting nations have been raising prices and the prospect is for further increases and, two, as far as London brokers know, the Ops is the only way for individuals to get their hands on oil without getting them dirty or having to buy a tankerfull.

The price today closed at 780 pence, a gain of 15, setting another new high and more than double its year's low of 375. When issued in 1976, an Ops cost 10 pence, though it came as a sweetener in a complicated financing package.

As can be expected, it is a bit difficult to get current holders to part with the Ops and the market is thin. There are only 7.5 million Ops shares in existence, a fair number of which are held tightly by several institutions.

While technically a loan stock, Ops holders are entitled, instead of fixed interest payments, to receive half-yearly payments related to the value of the oil produced from the Ninian field, in which Lasmo has a stake. The important point is that the calculation of the payments is primarily dependent on the volume of output and the market value of oil. The calculation is not related to profits of Lasmo.

The financing package that brought about Lasmo Ops early in 1976 was put together by brokers Cazenove & Co. and merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell & Co. Late in 1975, banks were less than happy to part with their money, even if it was for a North Sea oil venture. Cazenove and Morgan Grenfell met the needs of Lasmo and of Scottish Canadian Oil & Transportation Co. (SCOT) through a financing package of £75.75 million. SCOT also was set up to enable some institutional investors to take part in North Sea oil activities. It now is a wholly-owned unit of Lasmo.

The package consisted of a fixed interest loan stock and the Ops. The offer included £57.5 million of Lasmo unsecured loan stock and £17.5 million of SCOT unsecured loan stock. Both carried a 14-percent coupon, were offered at par and are to mature in 1981-83. In addition, Lasmo offered 5.75 million Ops units and SCOT 1.75 million, both priced at 10 pence.

In those heady days when interest rates were reaching their highs, the terms on the loan stock did not look generous, coming from a little known company seeking to finance production at a North Sea field. But the applicants for the loan stock were given first shot at the Ops at the rate of 10 Ops for every £100 par value of loan stock purchased.

### Another Ops, Forget It

Cazenove officials acknowledge that many investors bought the loan stock simply to get the Ops. At the time of issue, Morgan Grenfell officials had termed it "inconceivable" that any investor would apply for the loan stock and not the Ops. As it happened, many investors are believed to have bought the loan stock and the Ops only to promptly dump the loan stock.

Those were difficult and different days — forget any thoughts that yet another Ops is likely to come about, say Cazenove officials.

While Ops holders have been seeing the price rise on the stock market, they have yet to get the first payment from Lasmo. But since Ninian oil started flowing April 28, a first payment is expected this October. Analysts at Cazenove have estimated that will be around 11½ pence gross. And because the oil output is growing and because oil prices on the spot market are shooting up, the payment for the second half is expected to be at least three times that much.

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. | In $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | — A—A—A — | | | | | | | |
| 39½ | 29¼ | ACF | 2.24 | 6.7 | 6 | 13 | 333 | 33¾ | 33¼ | 33½ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 15⅛ | AMF | 1.24 | 7.9 | 7 | 87 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 32⅜ | 13½ | AM Intl | .28 | 2.1 | 5 | 941 | 13⅝ | d13 | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 8⅜ | APL | 1 | 9.4 | | 33 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 45⅜ | 33⅜ | ARA | 1.64 | 4.5 | 7 | 83 | 36½ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 36⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅜ | 19⅜ | ASA | 1.40 | 5.0 | 9 | 264 | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | 27¾ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 8½ | ATO | .48 | 4.4 | 4 | 32 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 40 | 29½ | AbbtLb | 1 | 3.2 | 12 | 128 | 31⅜ | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31½ | — ½ |
| 23¾ | 16½ | AcmeC | 1.20 | 6.4 | 6 | 3 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | | |
| 6¼ | 3⅜ | AdmDg | .04 | 1.0 | 6 | 5 | 3⅜ | 3¾ | 3⅜ | | |
| 13 | 10¾ | AdobEx | 1.28e | 12. | | 58 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | 11 | — ⅜ |
| 8½ | 3⅞ | AdmMl | .20a | 3.7 | 7 | 22 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 28¾ | AetnaLf | s1.80 | 6.0 | 5 | 732 | 30 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | — ⅛ |
| 67½ | 57 | AetnaLf | pf2 | 3.0 | | 1 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | — ½ |
| 26¾ | 17⅜ | Afmans | 1.20 | 5.4 | 4 | 42 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | 2 | Aileen | | | | 26 | 2⅝ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 23⅛ | AirPrd | .60 | 2.2 | 9 | 151 | 27⅞ | 26⅞ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 24¾ | 15¼ | AirbFrt | 1 | 4.7 | 10 | 24 | 21½ | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 15¾ | 11¼ | Alcana | .80 | 6.7 | 6 | 14 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | 11¾ | + ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 7¾ | AlcpP | dpf.87 | 11. | | 11 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 95 | 78 | AlcP | pf | 9 | 11. | | z120 | 80 | 80 | 80 | +2 |
| 86¾ | 72 | AlcP | pf | 8.16 | 11. | | z50 | 74 | 74 | 74 | +1⅛ |
| 86¼ | 71¾ | AlcP | pf | 8.28 | 11. | | z20 | 74 | 74 | 74 | +1½ |
| 17 | 13⅜ | Alasco | 1.40 | 10. | 7 | 24 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 13½ | Alaskin | .66 | 3.6 | 13 | x142 | 18¼ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 41 | 22⅜ | Albany | 1 | 2.7 | 10 | x12 | 37½ | 37¼ | 37½ | 37½ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 6¼ | Alberto | .36 | 5.0 | 9 | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 46¾ | 31 | Albrtsn | 1.20 | 3.2 | 8 | 14 | 38¼ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 38½ | 26⅜ | AlcnA | 2 | 5.7 | 4 | 559 | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | 35¼ | — ⅛ |
| 31¾ | 22⅜ | AlcaSld | 1.40 | 5.5 | 5 | 35 | 25¾ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 5¼ | Alexdr | .48 | 4.3 | 7 | 469 | 9⅝ | 8¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 27 | 17 | AlgCp | 1 | 4.0 | 7 | 18 | 25 | 25 | 25 | | |
| 27⅛ | 25¾ | AlgCp | pf wi | | | 9 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 9½ | AlleghAir | | | 3 | 296 | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 29¼ | 18 | Allis | pf | 1.87 | 8.4 | | 20 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | |
| 19⅜ | 13¾ | AlisLd | 1.28 | 7.0 | 6 | 29 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| 37½ | 30 | AlisL | pf | 3 | 9.1 | | 3 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| 23⅜ | 21 | AlisL | pr2.19 | 9.8 | | 18 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 15¼ | AlisPw | 1.76 | 10. | 7 | 1003 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 14¼ | AllenGe | s 1 | 6.2 | 7 | 60 | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 35 | 28⅝ | Allergan | .60 | 2.1 | 11 | 4 | 28 | 28 | 28 | | |
| 42⅜ | 27¾ | AlldCh | 2 | 6.5 | 7 | 130 | 31¼ | 31 | 31 | | |
| 16⅝ | 9⅝ | AlldMnt | .80 | 6.8 | 7 | 7 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | | |
| 16⅜ | 10⅜ | AlldPd | .60 | 3.7 | 19 | 10 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | | |
| 28 | 20⅜ | AlldStr | 1.50 | 6.4 | 6 | 40 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | | |
| 38⅜ | 27¾ | AllisCh | 1.80 | 5.8 | 5 | 66 | 31½ | 30¾ | 31⅛ | + ⅛ | |
| 16⅜ | 11⅛ | AllrAu | .60b | 4.0 | 9 | 37 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ | |
| 22¼ | 14½ | AlphPr | .72a | 4.1 | 7 | 1 | 17⅜ | 17¾ | 17¾ | + ⅛ | |
| 56¾ | 46½ | Alcoa | 2.40 | 4.5 | 5 | 184 | 53⅜ | 52¾ | 53⅜ | + ⅛ | |
| 21 | 13¼ | AmiSug | | 6.0 | 14 | 2 | 17 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | | |
| 55½ | 32⅝ | AmarS | 2.70 | 5.2 | 9 | 224 | 52 | 51¾ | 51¾ | — ⅛ | |
| 51⅝ | 38¾ | Amax | pf | 3 | 6.3 | | 18 | 48¾ | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅜ | 14 | Amcord | 1.40 | 6.4 | 6 | 75 | 22½ | 22 | 22 | — ⅜ | |
| 25¾ | 16¼ | Amrce | 1.32 | 5.9 | 6 | 6 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22½ | | |
| 42 | 31 | Amrc | pf2.60 | 7.1 | | 7 | 37¼ | 36½ | 36½ | —1 | |
| 48⅜ | 23¼ | AHess | 1.40 | 3.5 | 7 | 750 | 40 | 38¾ | 40 | +1¼ | |
| 89 | 56 | AHes | pf3.50 | 4.0 | | 11 | 86½ | 85 | 86½ | +1¼ | |
| 19¾ | 16¾ | AmAir | .40 | 3.6 | 3 | 244 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | | |
| 9¼ | 4 | AmAir | wt | | | | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ | |
| 22⅜ | 11¾ | AAirr | pf2.75 | 11. | | 17 | 17¾ | 16¾ | 17¼ | | |
| 20½ | 12¾ | ABokr | 1.20b | 7.9 | 7 | 2 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 60¼ | 45½ | ABrnds | 4.50 | 7.7 | 7 | 66 | 58⅜ | 58 | 58⅛ | | |
| 32⅜ | 30⅜ | ABrd | pf2.75 | 8.6 | | 5 | 32 | 32 | 32 | — ⅛ | |
| 32 | 28¼ | ABrd | pf2.67 | 8.6 | | 6 | 31⅛ | 30⅝ | 31⅛ | + ⅛ | |
| 43¼ | 32⅜ | ABdcst | 1.20 | 3.3 | 7 | 88 | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 20½ | 13⅜ | ABkIM | .70 | 5.2 | 6 | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | | |
| 43⅜ | 34½ | AmCon | 2.80 | 7.3 | 6 | 98 | 38⅜ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | + ⅛ | |
| 22¼ | 19¼ | ACon | pf1.75 | 8.3 | | x3 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | |
| 5⅜ | 2¾ | ACentry | | | | 31 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 32⅜ | 23¾ | ACyan | 1.60 | 4.1 | 8 | 289 | 39¾ | 38¾ | 39¼ | + ⅜ | |
| 36 | 22⅜ | ADT | 1.08 | 4.7 | 8 | 76 | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 | 22¾ | + ⅛ |
| 11¾ | 8⅜ | ADuoVt | .84a | 8.0 | | 2 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ⅛ | |
| 15 | 14¼ | ADul | pf.84a | 5.6 | | 7 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | |
| 24½ | 19⅜ | AElPw | 2.18 | 11. | 9 | 338 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20⅜ | | |
| 40⅝ | 27¾ | AmExp | 1.80 | 5.3 | 8 | 483 | 34½ | 33¼ | 34 | + ⅛ | |
| 17⅛ | 8¾ | AFamil | .60 | 4.9 | 6 | 342 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 23⅜ | 19 | AGIBd | 2e | 9.7 | | x49 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | | |
| 19 | 15½ | AGnCv | 1.95e | 11. | | 26 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18½ | + ⅜ | |
| 29½ | 22⅜ | AGnIns | 1 | 3.4 | 5 | 79 | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 | + ⅜ | |
| 36¾ | 29 | AGnSc | 1.80 | 5.3 | 8 | 1 | 34 | 33¾ | 33¾ | + ⅛ | |
| 36¾ | 27¼ | AutoDta | .64 | 2.8 | 16 | 43 | 32¾ | 32½ | 32⅝ | | |
| 35 | 18½ | AvcoCp | 1.20 | 5.7 | 2 | 164 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20⅝ | | |
| 70 | 42 | Avco | pf 3.50 | 6.8 | | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | | |
| 87½ | 49 | Avco | pf 4.75 | 7.2 | | 4 | 58 | 57 | 58 | + ½ | |
| 19½ | 13¾ | Avery | .52 | 3.7 | 7 | 11 | 14⅜ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ | |
| 22⅝ | 13¾ | Avnet | .80 | 4.3 | 6 | 172 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18⅝ | | |
| 63 | 45⅜ | Avon | 2.80 | 6.1 | 11 | 596 | 46¼ | 46 | 46 | — ¼ | |
| | | | | — B—B—B — | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 1⅛ | BT Mfg | | | | 164 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ⅛ | |
| 11⅜ | 6¾ | Bache | .40a | 4.6 | 5 | 69 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | + ⅛ | |
| 42⅜ | 25½ | Bakrint | .60 | 1.4 | 14 | 275 | 42¾ | 41 | 42⅜ | +1⅜ | |
| 30¾ | 17½ | BaldwU | 1.20 | 4.8 | 7 | 286 | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38¼ | — ⅜ | |
| 45¾ | 28⅝ | BldU | pf 2.84 | 6.5 | | 37 | 45¾ | 45½ | 45½ | | |
| 28⅜ | 20¾ | BallCo | 1.20 | 5.6 | 5 | 4 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | | |
| 79¼ | 29¾ | BallyM | .10 | | | 1.30 | 1287 | u81½ | 77 | 81½ | +4½ |
| 40 | 31⅛ | BallyM | wt | | | | 382 | u40⅜ | 38¾ | 40⅝ | +2⅛ |
| 27⅜ | 21⅛ | BallGE | 2.44 | 10. | 7 | 643 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24¼ | | |
| 26¼ | 18¼ | BanCal | .92 | 4.5 | 5 | 25 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | + ⅜ | |
| 16⅞ | 11¼ | Bandag | .40 | 4.1 | 8 | 13 | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | | |
| 31¾ | 17⅝ | BanqPnt | .40 | 2.4 | 5 | 45 | 24⅜ | 24⅛ | 24⅜ | | |
| 42½ | 25 | BanP | pf | 2 | 5.9 | | 1 | 34 | 34 | | |
| 38 | 30⅜ | BkNY | 2.44a | 7.6 | 5 | 9 | 32 | 31¾ | 32 | + ⅛ | |
| 17⅜ | 13⅜ | BkoNo | 1.04 | 7.6 | 5 | 9 | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13¾ | — ⅛ | |
| 29⅜ | 22 | BnkAm | 1.32 | 5.2 | 7 | 519 | 25¾ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | | |
| 39¼ | 32⅜ | BankTr | 3 | 8.0 | 6 | 263 | 38 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 29¼ | 25⅝ | BkTr | pf2.50 | 9.3 | | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | | |
| 51⅜ | 45½ | BkTr | pf4.22 | 8.8 | | 10 | 48 | 48 | 48 | + ⅜ | |
| 21¼ | 8¼ | Banner | .12 | 1.1 | 9 | 23 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ | |
| 36½ | 21¼ | Barber | 1.60 | 5.0 | 8 | 72 | 33½ | 31¾ | 32 | —1¾ | |
| 18⅜ | 10⅜ | BardCR | .32 | 2.6 | 10 | 169 | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 12⅛ | | |
| 28 | 22⅜ | BarnksGp | 1.20 | 4.9 | 4 | 8 | 24¾ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | — ⅛ | |
| 17¾ | 14⅜ | BarryW | s.44 | 2.7 | 10 | 14 | 16¼ | 16½ | 16½ | | |
| 45¼ | 30 | BatesMf | .80 | 1.3 | 33 | 39 | 62¾ | 61¾ | 62 | | |
| 54¼ | 32⅛ | Bausch | 1.72 | 4.4 | 7 | 92 | 39¾ | 39½ | 39¾ | — ⅜ | |
| 49⅛ | 33¾ | BaxdTrv | .50 | 1.3 | 14 | 358 | 40 | 39⅝ | 40 | — ⅛ | |
| 6¼ | 2¾ | BayColP | | | | 69 | 5¼ | 5¾ | 5½ | — ⅛ | |
| 21⅛ | 18⅜ | BaySKG | 1.96 | 10. | 6 | 3 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 10⅝ | 8⅛ | BaykCla | .48 | 4.8 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ⅛ | |
| 33⅜ | 25 | Bearing | .80 | 2.5 | 10 | 30 | 33⅜ | 32 | 32⅛ | | |
| 28¼ | 26⅜ | BeatFd | 1.20 | 5.6 | 8 | 154 | 21¾ | 21 | 21¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 58½ | 43⅜ | BeatF | pf3.38 | 7.5 | | 2 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | + ⅜ | |
| 25⅝ | 20 | Beckm | .28 | 1.2 | 14 | 104 | 23 | 22¾ | 22⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 39⅜ | 30⅜ | BectnD | .84 | 2.6 | 11 | x367 | 33¾ | 32 | 32 | — ⅛ | |
| 31½ | 20 | Beech | .92 | 4.0 | 7 | 423 | 23⅝ | 22¾ | 22¾ | | |
| 8⅝ | 3⅜ | Beker | | 5.1 | 6 | 404 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ⅛ | |
| 21⅜ | 24⅜ | BelcoP | s.80 | 2.7 | 7 | 112 | 30⅛ | 29 | 30⅛ | + ⅜ | |
| 26½ | 19¼ | Belden | 1.60 | 6.7 | 5 | 14 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¾ | + ½ | |
| 9 | 6¼ | BeldnH | .36b | 5.1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ⅛ | |
| 23⅜ | 14⅜ | BellHow | .96 | 5.7 | 9 | 72 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ | |
| 9¼ | 5½ | Bellind | .12a | 1.7 | 5 | 45 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | | |
| 19⅜ | 18⅜ | BellCd | s s1.52 | | | 11 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | | |
| 24⅜ | 17½ | Bemis | 1.40 | 6.3 | 5 | 12 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | | |
| 43⅜ | 33⅛ | Bendix | 2.56 | 6.7 | 6 | x129 | 38⅜ | 37⅝ | 38⅜ | + ⅛ | |
| 85½ | 68½ | Bendix | pf 3 | 3.9 | | x1 | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ | | |
| 26⅜ | 20½ | BentCp | 2 | 8.3 | 6 | 66 | 24 | 23¾ | 24 | + ⅛ | |
| 115½ | 94¼ | Benef | pf5.50 | 5.2 | | x100 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | | |
| 5¾ | 2¾ | Benstn | | | 8 | 77 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ | |
| 9⅜ | 4⅞ | BerkeyP | | | 11 | 102 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | + ⅜ | |
| 34⅛ | 20½ | BestPd | .16 | .7 | 7 | 185 | 23 | 22⅝ | 23 | + ⅛ | |
| 27½ | 19¼ | BethSt | 1.40 | 6.5 | 3 | 156 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21⅜ | | |
| 40⅜ | 29¾ | BigThr | .80 | 2.1 | 13 | 110 | 37¼ | 37 | 37¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 21 | 14⅛ | Binney | .88 | 4.6 | 9 | 23 | 17¼ | 16¾ | 17¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 33⅜ | 17⅛ | BiseFSL | 1 | 3.3 | 6 | 33 | 30⅝ | 29⅞ | 30 | — ½ | |
| 23⅜ | 15½ | BlackDr | .68 | 3.1 | 11 | 587 | 22 | 21¾ | 21⅞ | | |
| 32 | 18⅜ | BlairJn | 1.28 | 4.9 | 6 | 32 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26⅜ | — ⅛ | |
| 19¼ | 13¼ | BlisL | 1.10 | 6.4 | 7 | 2 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ | |
| 26 | 19⅞ | BlckHR | 1.36 | 6.3 | 7 | 325 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 27½ | 18¼ | BlueB | 1.68 | 6.4 | 6 | 36 | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 10 | 5⅜ | Bluebrd | .28 | 3.1 | 5 | 42 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ | |
| 7⅞ | 4¼ | BobbieBr | | | | 4 | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | | |
| 45⅞ | 37¼ | Boeing | s 1 | 2.6 | 6 | 1358 | 39¼ | 38⅜ | 38⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 35⅜ | 23½ | BoiseC | 1.50 | 4.5 | 6 | 201 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | + ⅛ | |
| 31⅞ | 24¾ | Borden | 1.82 | 6.9 | 6 | 89 | 26⅜ | 26¼ | 26⅜ | + ⅛ | |
| 34⅝ | 26 | BorgW | 2 | 6.8 | 5 | 52 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 29 | 19⅝ | Borrmns | .10e | 1.4 | 5 | 34 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | | |
| 25⅞ | 20⅜ | BosEd | 2.44 | 11. | 7 | 55 | 21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅜ | |
| 93 | 78 | BosE | pf8.88 | 11. | | x20 | 81½ | 81 | 81½ | +1½ | |
| 12 | 10 | BosE | pr1.17 | 11. | | 12 | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10¼ | | |
| 15 | 12⅝ | BosE | pr1.46 | 11. | | 7 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ⅛ | |
| 18⅝ | 9¾ | BromHf | .44 | 3.7 | 5 | 201 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅛ | |
| 37½ | 20⅛ | BrounC | .80 | 2.2 | 12 | 330 | u37⅜ | 36¾ | 36¾ | — ⅛ | |
| 31¼ | 25 | BrisSt | 1.20a | 4.6 | 8 | 36 | 26¼ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | — ⅜ | |
| 40⅝ | 33⅛ | BristM | 1.44 | 4.5 | 11 | 565 | 32⅝ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | — ⅛ | |
| 44⅜ | 35½ | BristM | pf 2 | 5.3 | | 19 | 37⅝ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | | |
| 19½ | 15⅛ | BritPet | .34a | 1.4 | 11 | 228 | 24⅜ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ | |
| 19½ | 15⅛ | BrkwGl | 1.08 | 6.8 | 8 | x20 | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | | |
| 24⅝ | 19⅛ | BkyUG | 2.02 | 9.2 | 6 | 14 | 21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 26¼ | 24¼ | BkyUG | pf2.47 | 9.6 | | 4 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | | |
| 23¾ | 14⅝ | BwnShp | .80b | 4.5 | 5 | 5 | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | | |
| 19¼ | 7¼ | Brown | .30 | 2.0 | 4 | 51 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ½ | |
| 30 | 23⅛ | BwnGp | 1.80 | 7.2 | 5 | 36 | 25 | 24⅞ | 25 | — ⅛ | |
| 16 | 11 | BwnFer | .68 | 4.9 | 8 | 107 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 18½ | 12¼ | Brnswk | .80 | 5.9 | 5 | 231 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 34¼ | 27⅜ | Brnswk | pf2.40 | 8.6 | | 1 | 27⅞ | 27¾ | 27¾ | | |
| 37 | 28 | BrushW | 1.80 | 5.0 | 6 | x11 | 36¼ | 35¾ | 35¾ | | |
| 21⅜ | 15¼ | BucyEr | .88 | 4.7 | 7 | 238 | 19¼ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | + ⅜ | |
| 33½ | 22 | BufFo | 1.80 | 5.9 | 6 | 12 | 30⅜ | 30⅛ | 30⅜ | — ⅛ | |
| 13 | 10 | Bundy | 1 | 8.2 | 5 | 17 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 21 | 17⅜ | BunkrH | 1.90 | 6.1 | | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ⅛ | |
| 29¾ | 9¼ | BunkrR | .84 | 3.1 | 8 | 466 | 27⅞ | 27 | 27 | — ½ | |
| 29¾ | 18 | BnkR | pf1.50 | 5.4 | | 7 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 22⅜ | 16⅜ | Burlind | 1.40 | 8.3 | 6 | 103 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 50½ | 35 | BurlNo | 1.80 | 3.4 | 5 | 845 | u50¾ | 49⅝ | 50¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 7¾ | 4⅜ | BrlNo | pf2.85 | 8.0 | | 14 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ | |
| 49 | 36 | BrlNo | pf2.85 | 5.8 | | 214 | u49⅛ | 47¾ | 49⅛ | +1¼ | |
| 7⅛ | 2⅜ | BrsRL | .20 | 6.4 | | 125 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ | |
| 88 | 64⅜ | Burrgh | 2 | 2.9 | 11 | 367 | 69 | 68¾ | 69 | + ¼ | |
| 19⅜ | 14 | Butterin | s.80 | 4.2 | 8 | 26 | 19⅜ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅜ | |
| 15½ | 6⅜ | Buttes | | | 63 | 54 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ | |
| | | | | — C—C—C — | | | | | | | |
| 64¾ | 44⅛ | CBS | 2.60 | 5.8 | 7 | 656 | 45⅛ | 44⅝ | 45⅛ | + ½ | |
| 11⅜ | 4¾ | CCI | | | 4 | 33 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | | |
| 25½ | 10 | CI Rty | .20e | .8 | | 52 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | — ⅛ | |
| 36⅜ | 29 | CIT | 2.60 | 7.6 | 7 | 147 | 34⅜ | 34⅛ | 34⅜ | — ⅛ | |
| 15½ | 8¼ | CLC | .24 | 2.4 | 11 | 47 | 10 | 9¾ | 9⅞ | | |
| 14½ | 7⅜ | CNA Fn | | | 3 | 185 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ | |
| 18⅜ | 12¼ | CNA pf | 1.76 | 6.8 | | 59 | 16 | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅛ | |
| 12⅝ | 9⅜ | CNA | 1.08a | 9.6 | | 20 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | + ⅛ | |
| 55 | 46⅜ | CPC | 3 | 6.8 | 8 | 68 | 50¼ | 49¾ | 49⅞ | | |
| 17¾ | 14¼ | CP Nat | 1.64 | 11. | 14 | 5 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | | |
| 21⅝ | 14⅜ | CTS | .80 | 4.6 | 7 | 25 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | + ⅛ | |
| 39¾ | 24⅜ | CabotC | 1.40 | 3.9 | 6 | 12 | 36 | 35¾ | 35¾ | — ⅛ | |
| 13⅜ | 7¾ | Cadence | | | 5 | 18 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 77¼ | 14 | Caesars | | | 60 | 1727 | 78⅛ | 74¼ | 78¼ | + ⅜ | |
| 25⅜ | 18⅜ | Caesars | wt | | | 1929 | u26¼ | 24⅞ | 26¼ | +1⅜ | |
| 20½ | 13 | Colihn | s50b | 2.7 | 13 | 88 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | — ⅛ | |
| 5 | 2¼ | CamerB | | | 8 | 20 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | — ⅛ | |
| 22⅜ | 18½ | CmpRl | g s.50 | | 17 | 97 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 38 | 31¼ | CanSp | 1.76 | 5.2 | 9 | 41 | 33⅝ | 33⅜ | 33⅝ | | |
| 29¾ | 23 | CanPcf | 1.08 | 4.6 | 9 | 30 | 23⅝ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 37¼ | 16 | CdPac | s1.18e | | | 133 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ⅛ | |
| 16½ | 9 | CanalR | .64 | 4.6 | 8 | 9 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14 | | |
| 24¾ | 18¼ | CanMil | n 1.16 | 5.3 | 7 | 33 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22½ | + ⅛ | |
| 47¾ | 36¾ | CapCits | .20 | .5 | 10 | 47 | 37½ | 37¼ | 37¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 26½ | 18¾ | CapHid | .92 | 4.3 | 8 | 40 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅛ | |
| 5¼ | 3¼ | Caring | s.07e | | | x4 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | | |
| 20 | 18¾ | Carlisle | s.80 | 4.1 | 6 | 30 | 19½ | 19 | 19⅜ | + ⅜ | |
| 61 | 52 | CarCO | 5 | 8.8 | | z10 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | — ½ | |
| 5⅞ | 2⅝ | CaroFre | .40 | 4.2 | 4 | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | | |
| 25⅜ | 18¾ | CarPw | 1.96 | 7.4 | 6 | 337 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅜ | + ⅛ | |
| 29¾ | 24¼ | CarP | pf2.67 | 10. | | 3 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 31 | 22⅜ | CarTec | 1.60 | 6.0 | 6 | 108 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26½ | — ⅛ | |
| 28⅛ | 17 | CarrCp | 1 | 3.9 | 7 | 286 | 26 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | | |
| 50⅜ | 31 | Carr | pf 1.86 | 4.0 | | 1 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | — ⅛ | |
| 13 | 10¾ | CarrGn | .98e | 9.1 | | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ⅛ | |
| 24 | 16¾ | CarsPir | 1.10 | 6.4 | 5 | 115 | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 25⅝ | 24¾ | CartHw | 1.10 | 4.7 | 6 | 52 | 24⅜ | 24⅛ | 24⅜ | + ⅛ | |
| 10 | 6¾ | CartWal | .40 | 5.7 | 8 | 11 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | — ⅜ | |
| 9¼ | 6¾ | CascNG | .71r | 8.4 | 8 | 15 | 8¼ | 8½ | 8½ | | |
| 23½ | 14⅜ | CashCk | .80b | 5.1 | 8 | 82 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ | |
| 65 | 52⅜ | CatrpT | 2.10 | 3.8 | 8 | 344 | 55⅝ | 55 | 55⅜ | + ⅛ | |
| 15¼ | 10⅜ | CecoCp | .60 | 5.1 | 3 | x20 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | | |
| 48¼ | 38½ | Celanse | 3 | 7.2 | 5 | 16 | 41¾ | 41¼ | 41¾ | + ⅜ | |
| 50½ | 44¼ | Celan | pf4.50 | 10. | | 1 | 45 | 45 | 45 | + ½ | |
| 8¾ | 3 | Cenco | | | 6 | 70 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | + ⅛ | |
| 28⅝ | 14¼ | Centex | .25 | 1.1 | 10 | x237 | 23¼ | 22¾ | 22⅞ | — ⅛ | |
| 17⅜ | 14⅛ | CenSolW | 1.42 | 9.3 | 7 | 240 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅛ | |
| 22 | 16⅜ | CentInd | 1.36 | 11. | 6 | 4 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 17½ | 15¼ | CentIll | 1.76 | 10. | | 38 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 14⅜ | 12¼ | CentIPS | 1.36 | 10. | 7 | 95 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | | |
| 33⅛ | 18 | CenLsE | 1.68 | 5.5 | 9 | 137 | 31¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | —1⅛ | |
| 16¼ | 13¼ | CeMPw | 1.52 | 11. | 6 | 29 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | | |
| 14⅜ | 11⅜ | CenSoya | .76 | 6.0 | 6 | 26 | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12¾ | | |
| 27⅜ | 23 | CenTel | 1.84 | 7.3 | 8 | 303 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25⅜ | — ½ | |
| 46½ | 19¾ | CentrDat | 1b | 2.5 | 15 | 78 | 41⅝ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | — ⅜ | |
| 8¾ | 6¾ | CntryTel | .58 | 7.3 | 6 | 31 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | | |
| 24⅝ | 15¼ | Crl-Ied | .96 | 4.7 | 7 | 13 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅜ | |
| 22 | 15¼ | CessAir | .80 | 5.1 | 6 | 404 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 26⅜ | 18⅜ | Chmpln | 1.24 | 5.0 | 6 | 214 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | + ⅛ | |
| 26⅜ | 19¼ | Chml | pf1.20 | 4.9 | | 9 | 24½ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | + ⅛ | |
| 12⅜ | 9 | ChamSp | .80 | 7.2 | 8 | 279 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | | |
| 19¾ | 4 | ChartCo | .36 | | 15 | 6112 | u28½ | 17¾ | 19¾ | +1⅞ | |
| 14⅛ | 1 | ChartCo | wt | | | 2514 | u14½ | 13¾ | 13¾ | +2¼ | |
| 35½ | 28½ | ChrtNY | 2.44 | 7.6 | 5 | 19 | 32⅛ | 32¼ | 32⅛ | | |
| 9⅜ | 7¼ | ChasFd | .74e | 7.7 | | 29 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 32¼ | 28¾ | ChasM | 2.40 | 6.8 | 6 | 452 | 35⅝ | 35¼ | 35⅝ | | |
| 14⅜ | 8¼ | Chelsea | .40b | 5.2 | 5 | x11 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 44⅜ | 36 | ChmNY | 3.16 | 8.3 | 5 | 20 | 38¼ | 37⅝ | 38⅛ | | |
| 24¼ | 20⅛ | ChNY | pf1.87 | 8.9 | | 8 | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | | |
| 51¾ | 27 | ChesVa | 1.50 | 3.6 | 12 | 18 | 42¼ | 41¾ | 41¾ | — ⅛ | |
| 27⅜ | 20½ | ChesPn | 1.08 | 5.0 | 10

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | Litton pf 3 | 5.2 | | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | +1 |
| 17¼ | | Litton pf 2 | 10. | | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 16½ | | Lockhd | | 4 | 261 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ½ |
| 20⅝ | | Loctite .44 | 1.7 | 11 | x4 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | | Loews 1.20 | 2.7 | 4 | 80 | 44¾ | 44½ | 44½ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅜ | | LomFn .80 | 6.7 | 8 | 31 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 14½ | | LomM 1.93 | 11. | 9 | 174 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | | LnStar 1.40 | 6.2 | 5 | 176 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | | LILCo 1.70 | 11. | 6 | 326 | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 73½ | | LIL pfJ 8.12 | 11. | | z80 | 75 | 75 | 75 | +1 |
| 21¾ | | LIL pfP2.43 | 11. | | 3 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | |
| 24¾ | | LIL pfO2.47 | 9.6 | | 70 | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | | LongDr .76 | 2.8 | 11 | 12 | 27¼ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | — ½ |
| 23½ | | LoralCo 1 | 3.1 | 10 | 25 | 31⅞ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | |
| 19½ | | LaLand 1.28 | 4.5 | 10 | 348 | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16½ | | LaPac .60b | 3.0 | 6 | 123 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ¼ |
| 19⅝ | | LoavGs 2 | 9.7 | 10 | 38 | 20⅝ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | | Lowensr .60 | 4.8 | 4 | 11 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | | Lubrzl 1.60 | 3.7 | 11 | 28 | 43⅝ | 43½ | 43⅝ | |
| 13⅜ | | LuckyS 1 | 6.7 | 8 | x1230 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | | Ludlow .60 | 3.7 | 17 | 163 | 16⅜ | 15⅞ | 16¼ | — ⅜ |
| 14⅝ | | Lukens .96 | 6.6 | 5 | 67 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 10⅝ | | LynCSys .40 | 2.7 | 12 | 62 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| | | — M—M—M — | | | | | | | |
| 19⅛ | | MACOM s.24 | 1.2 | 16 | 57 | 20⅛ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 31½ | | MCA 1.20 | 2.9 | 7 | 104 | 42⅝ | 42 | 42 | — ⅛ |
| 8 | | MEI .40 | 3.2 | 7 | 41 | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 16 | | MGIC 1 | 4.2 | 8 | 965 | 24⅜ | 21⅞ | 24 | +2⅜ |
| 13½ | | MacAF | 6.7 | 7 | 13 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | |
| 7⅝ | | MacDn .40 | 4.3 | 5 | 59 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | | Macke .48 | 5.0 | 6 | x8 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | | Macmill .72 | 3.7 | 11 | 742 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19½ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | | Macy 1.85 | 5.1 | 6 | x104 | 36½ | 36 | 36½ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | | MdsFd 1.29e | 9.4 | | 157 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ¼ |
| 7⅝ | | MagicCf .60 | 6.2 | 5 | 87 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 26½ | | MalonH .96 | 3.4 | 18 | 68 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | + ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | | Mannin .30b | 3.5 | 3 | 225 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ½ |
| 6⅝ | | ManhLf .30 | 3.5 | 12 | 18 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | | MfrHan 2.28 | 6.9 | 6 | 408 | 33⅜ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26¼ | | MAPCO 1.40 | 4.7 | 10 | 173 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | | MaratM s.80 | 2.9 | 7 | 231 | 27⅝ | 26¾ | 27⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 41⅝ | | MaratO 2.80 | 3.9 | 10 | 287 | 72 | 70⅝ | 72 | + ⅜ |
| 34¼ | | MaratOwl | | | 1 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | | Maremt 1 | 3.6 | 8 | 126 | 28⅛ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | |
| 13½ | | MarMid .80 | 5.3 | 7 | 60 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| 11½ | | MarionL .64 | 5.0 | 10 | 248 | 13¼ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | | MarkCtl .36 | 2.9 | 16 | 25 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | | Mark pf1.20 | 8.1 | | 4 | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 21 | | Marley 1 | 4.8 | 6 | 66 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21 | — ⅜ |
| 10⅝ | | Marriot .16 | 1.0 | 11 | 347 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 56½ | | MrshM 3.20 | 5.3 | 12 | 17 | 61½ | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | — ½ |
| 15½ | | MrshF 1.24 | 6.9 | 8 | 35 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 | |
| 26½ | | MartM 2 | 6.1 | 5 | 53 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | + ⅜ |
| 9 | | MaryK .48 | 3.2 | 10 | 30 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 17⅝ | | Md Cup .56 | 2.9 | 7 | 25 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | |
| 18¼ | | Masco .60 | 2.7 | 9 | 93 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | |
| 17½ | | Masonit 1.20 | 4.8 | 8 | x220 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25 | — ⅜ |
| 11⅛ | | MasM 1.36e | 11. | 9 | 13 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 8 | | MassyF g | | | 51 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | | MasCo 1.68 | 11. | | 4 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 10⅝ | | MasInc 1.08 | 9.8 | | 25 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | | Mattel .30e | 3.8 | 7 | 102 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 3½ | | Mattel wt | | | 170 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 22⅝ | | MayDS 1.40 | 5.3 | 6 | 29 | 26½ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 18½ | | MayerO 1 | 4.1 | 9 | 12 | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| 22½ | | Maytg 1.80 | 7.2 | 9 | 103 | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | | McDermI 1 | 6.2 | 4 | 158 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 22½ | | McDr pf2.20 | 9.5 | | 88 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 25 | | McDr pf2.60 | 10. | | 8 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 39¼ | | McDnld .56 | 1.2 | 11 | 557 | 45⅝ | 44⅝ | 45⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | | McDonD .75 | 3.4 | 5 | 2943 | 23½ | d21⅝ | 21⅞ | —2⅜ |
| 22½ | | McGEd 1.80 | 7.2 | 6 | 41 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | | McGrH 1.28 | 5.3 | 9 | 317 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — ⅛ |
| 19½ | | McIntyr g | | | z1280 | 38½ | 37⅝ | 37½ | — ½ |
| 12 | | McLean .64 | 4.7 | 5 | 11 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | | McLout | | | 2 | 20 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 9⅝ | | McMorO .10 | .4 | 119 | 187 | 26⅝ | 25¼ | 26¼ | +1 |
| 10 | | McNeil .80 | 5.9 | 6 | 15 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | | Mead 1.60 | 6.1 | 5 | 147 | 26⅜ | 26 | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 24¼ | | Measrx .50 | 1.2 | 15 | 93 | 43 | 42⅛ | 42⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | | Medtrn .48 | 1.3 | 12 | 49 | 38⅝ | 38 | 38⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | | Melvill 1.40 | 4.7 | 9 | 193 | 29⅝ | 29¼ | 29½ | + ⅛ |
| 25½ | | Memorex | | 4 | 501 | 30⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | —1⅝ |
| 31½ | | MercStr 1a | 2.8 | 5 | 7 | 36⅝ | 36 | 36⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | | MerTex s1.20 | 5.3 | 6 | 4 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 53⅝ | | Merck 1.90 | 3.0 | 15 | 205 | 63⅝ | 62⅝ | 63⅛ | + ⅜ |
| | | Merdith 1.20 | 4.3 | 6 | 3 | 28 | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| 14⅝ | | MerrLy .88 | 5.1 | 7 | 284 | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | |
| 36⅛ | | MesaPet .48 | 1.0 | 18 | 1609 | u49 | 47⅝ | 48⅝ | +1 |
| 14⅝ | | Mesab 1.44e | 8.7 | 11 | 33 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 17½ | | Mesta .60e | 3.6 | | 7 | 18⅛ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 20 | | MGM s .60 | 2.8 | 10 | 291 | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 44½ | | Metrm 2.40 | 4.6 | 7 | 15 | 52⅝ | 51⅝ | 52⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 29⅝ | | MtE pfC3.90 | 12. | | z140 | 33 | 32 | 32 | —1 |
| 57½ | | MtE pfF8.12 | 13. | | z20 | 61 | 61 | 61 | +1⅛ |
| 54 | | MtE pfG7.68 | 13. | | z100 | 58 | 58 | 58 | +1 |
| 60 | | MtE pfJ8.12 | 13. | | z140 | 62½ | 61½ | 61½ | — ½ |
| 60 | | MtE pf 8.32 | 13. | | z50 | 63⅝ | 63¼ | 63¼ | +1⅜ |
| 12½ | | MchGs 1.30b | 9.2 | 9 | 15 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | | MhWI pf2.67 | 9.8 | | 3 | 27⅝ | 27 | 27⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | | MhWI pf2.12 | 8.4 | | 77 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | | MdCTel 1.60 | 8.5 | 7 | 32 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | | MdCT pf2.06 | 8.9 | | 2 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | | MidSUt 1.52 | 10. | 6 | x2045 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | |
| | | MidIndM | | | 18 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14 | | MidRos 1.10 | 5.9 | 6 | 36 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14¼ | | MillerW .90 | 3.9 | 9 | x88 | 23⅜ | 23 | 23⅛ | |
| 16⅝ | | MiltBrd .80 | 3.0 | 8 | 437 | 27 | 26⅝ | 27 | + ⅜ |
| 11½ | | MilRoy .30 | 1.7 | 12 | 122 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | | MinnGs 1.84 | 9.8 | 5 | 2 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3¼ | | MMM 2.40 | 4.4 | 11 | 665 | 55⅝ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8½ | | MinPL 1.94 | 9.8 | 5 | 756 | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | | MirroCp .96 | 9.1 | 9 | 13 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 0⅝ | | Mislnins .80 | 2.2 | 7 | 44 | 36⅝ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 6 | | MPacC 3 | 5.7 | 6 | x47 | 52⅝ | 52 | 52⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 0⅝ | | MoPSv 1b | 8.6 | 7 | 8 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 1 | | MoPS pf2.44 | 11. | | 2 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 0 | | Mobil 4.80 | 6.6 | 6 | 679 | 73⅝ | 71⅞ | 73⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | | Mobil wi | | | 102 | 37 | 36⅛ | 37 | + ⅛ |
| | | MobileH | | 11 | 260 | 2 | d 1⅝ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | | MdMer .20 | 1.5 | 6 | 32 | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 0⅝ | | Mohasco .90 | 7.1 | 9 | 67 | 13⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | | MohkDta | | 11 | 114 | 11⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | | MohkR 1.20 | 8.9 | 5 | 5 | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | | Monrh s .92 | 5.8 | 5 | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | | Monogr .52 | 1.4 | 8 | 18 | 37⅝ | 37 | 37 | — ⅛ |
| 5 | | Monsan 2.80 | 7.3 | 5 | 263 | 47⅝ | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 2 | | Mons pf2.75 | 5.3 | | 1 | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | —3⅜ |
| 6 | | MntDU 1.58 | 9.8 | 7 | 54 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9½ | | MonPw 2.04 | 9.4 | 8 | 46 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| 8⅛ | | MonSt 1.80a | 9.4 | | 29 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 7⅛ | | MONY .92e | 12. | 9 | 70 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | |
| 7 | | MooreM 1.12 | 3.8 | 5 | 36 | 30 | 29½ | 29⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 3⅝ | | Morgan 2.50 | 5.5 | 7 | 237 | 45⅝ | 45 | 45⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | | MorKn 1.50 | 6.5 | 5 | 6 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3 | | MorseSh .66 | 3.8 | 6 | 69 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 5⅝ | | MtgTrAm | | 7 | 174 | 8½ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | | MotNor 1.28 | 4.9 | 8 | 20 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6 | | Motrola 1.20 | 2.7 | 10 | 131 | 44⅝ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | | MtFuel 2.20 | 7.9 | 9 | 254 | 28½ | 27⅝ | 28 | + ½ |
| 4⅛ | | MtSTel 2.32 | 8.8 | 7 | 12 | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | | Munford | .8 | | 47 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | | Munsng 1.20 | 8.2 | 9 | 1 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 1⅛ | | MurphC 1.28 | 8.6 | 22 | 22 | 15½ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 6¼ | | MurpOil 1 | 1.8 | 13 | 74 | 54⅝ | 53⅝ | 54⅝ | +1⅜ |
| 4 | | MurryO 1 | 5.2 | 7 | 18 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 2⅛ | | MutOm 1.32 | 10. | | 10 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | | MyersL .50 | 4.7 | 7 | 84 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| | | — N—N—N — | | | | | | | |
| 2⅛ | | NCH .64 | 4.1 | 8 | 7 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 1 | | NCR 1.60 | 2.5 | 8 | 559 | 65⅝ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 7½ | | NLInd 1.20 | 5.5 | 8 | 308 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| 9 | | NLT 1.12 | 3.8 | 8 | 1273 | 30 | 29⅛ | 29⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 7⅛ | | NVF s | | 5 | 871 | u10⅛ | 9⅝ | 10⅛ | +1 |
| 2⅝ | | Nabisco 1.50 | 6.6 | 7 | x79 | 22⅝ | d22⅝ | 22⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | | Nalco 1.36 | 4.4 | 14 | 104 | 31⅝ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | | Narco .68 | 4.5 | 11 | 21 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1 | | Nashua 1.30 | 5.9 | 4 | 6 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | | NatAirl .50 | 7.3 | 19 | 100 | 38 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | | NatCan .72 | 3.8 | 8 | 733 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 5½ | | NCan pf1.50 | 4.5 | | 2 | 33½ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | | NtCtyL .60 | 4.8 | 7 | 15 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | |
| 7½ | | NtDetr 1.88 | 6.2 | 5 | 61 | 30½ | 30⅛ | 30½ | |
| 8 | | NatDist 1.80 | 8.5 | 6 | 102 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | | NDist pr1.85 | 9.1 | | 1 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | |
| 4⅝ | | NatFG 2.38 | 9.4 | 6 | 7 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | | NFG pf 2.30 | 9.0 | | 5 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 5½ | | NatGyp 1.32 | 6.8 | 5 | 61 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | |
| 2¼ | | NatHom | | | 71 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 7⅝ | | NILiby n .28 | 3.1 | 6 | 75 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 8½ | | NMdCr s.60 | 3.2 | 11 | 39 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2½ | | NMedE s.50 | 3.7 | 9 | 364 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | | NMineSv .56 | 4.2 | 14 | 12 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 5⅝ | | NtPrest 1.50 | 9.2 | 10 | 37 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8½ | | NtSemic | | 11 | 970 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 3 | | NtSvIn 1.08 | 6.8 | 6 | 129 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | | NStand 1.24 | 7.6 | 5 | 78 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | | NatlStl 2.60 | 8.5 | 5 | 92 | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | | NatTea | | 6 | 3 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 5⅝ | | Natom 2.10 | 5.0 | 5 | 119 | 42⅝ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 5 | | Natm pf1.60 | 5.8 | | 25 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 0⅛ | | NevPw 2.12 | 9.6 | 7 | 48 | 22 | 21⅝ | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | | NevP pf1.74 | 9.7 | | z100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 8 | | NevP pf2.30 | 11. | | z200 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 7⅝ | | NevP pf1.95 | 11. | | 3 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | — ⅛ |
| 0⅛ | | NEngEl 2.24 | 9.8 | 7 | 196 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 4½ | | NEnGE 1.60 | 11. | 6 | 19 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | |
| 7½ | | NEG pf9.80 | 9.8 | | z30 | 100 | 100 | 100 | — ½ |
| 7 | | NENucl .40 | 1.0 | 15 | 26 | 38⅝ | 38 | 38⅛ | + ½ |
| 1⅛ | | NEngT 3.16 | 9.2 | 8 | x5 | 34½ | 34⅛ | 34½ | |
| 5⅝ | | NYSEG 1.68 | 10. | 7 | 119 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| 3 | | NYS pf 8.80 | 11. | | z100 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | |
| 2⅛ | | Newcra | | | 15 | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 1⅛ | | Newhall .80 | 2.7 | 6 | 55 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30 | — ⅛ |
| 7 | | Newmt 1.20 | 5.1 | 8 | 255 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 7⅛ | | Newprk | | 10 | 451 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 3 | | NiaMP 1.44 | 11. | 7 | 769 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 1 | | NiaMpf 3.40 | 10. | | z40 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | + ⅛ |
| 5½ | | NiaMpf 5.25 | 11. | | z40 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | |
| 1⅛ | | NiaMpf 7.72 | 10. | | z100 | 74 | 74 | 74 | —1⅛ |
| 1⅝ | | NiagSh 1.01e | 9.6 | | 29 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | | NICOR 2.52 | 8.6 | 7 | 64 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | |
| 3⅛ | | NorfWn 1.84 | 7.8 | 4 | 119 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | |
| 1⅝ | | Norlin 1.40 | 8.1 | 4 | 14 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | | Norris 1.40 | 6.3 | 5 | 6 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | | NACoal .56 | 1.9 | 7 | 232 | 29⅝ | 27⅝ | 29½ | +1½ |
| 2⅛ | | NoAMtg | | | 60 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | | NoAPhl 1.70 | 6.0 | 5 | 25 | 28½ | 28⅛ | 28½ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | | NoCAlr .20 | 3.1 | 4 | 55 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| | | NoCAlr wt | | | 16 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 9⅝ | | NoestUt 1.02 | 12. | 6 | 689 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1¼ | | NCalSL .70 | 3.5 | 5 | 357 | u20⅝ | 16⅝ | 19⅝ | +3⅝ |
| 3⅛ | | NIndPS 1.50 | 10. | 8 | 42 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 15 | |
| 1¼ | | NorNGs 2.60 | 5.9 | 7 | 331 | u44½ | 44 | 44 | |
| 3⅛ | | NoStPw 2.16 | 9.2 | 7 | 129 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | | NSPw pf4.10 | 9.2 | | z200 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | +1 |
| | | NSPw pf4.11 | 9.3 | | z330 | 44⅝ | 43⅝ | 44⅝ | +2⅛ |
| 7⅝ | | NorTel g.80 | | | 259 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1½ | | Nthgate g | | | 5 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | |
| 5¼ | | Nortrp 1.80 | 6.2 | 4 | 32 | 29⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | —1 |
| 7⅝ | | NwstAirl .80 | 2.8 | 10 | 170 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 7 | | NwtBcp 1.32 | 5.4 | 7 | 107 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 24⅝ | + ½ |
| 9⅝ | | NwtEnr 2.60 | 7.7 | 5 | 127 | 34⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | —1⅛ |
| | | NwtEnr wi | | | 9 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | | Nwtlnd 2.05 | 4.7 | 6 | 120 | 30⅝ | 30⅛ | 30⅝ | |
| 1⅛ | | NwMLf 1e | 9.5 | 10 | 57 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| | | NwStW 1.80 | 6.0 | 5 | 9 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30 | — ⅛ |
| | | Norton 1.40 | 4.8 | 7 | 33 | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 | |
| ½ | | NorSim .92b | 6.2 | 6 | 314 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅜ |
| ¼ | | NorIS pf1.60 | 4.6 | | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | — ⅛ |
| ¼ | | Nucor .44 | 1.0 | 7 | 10 | 44 | 44 | 44 | — ⅛ |
| | | Nucor wi | | | 5 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | — ⅛ |
| | | — O—O—O — | | | | | | | |
| ⅜ | | OKC 1.20 | 3.3 | 11 | 246 | u36⅝ | 35⅝ | 36⅛ | + ⅜ |
| ¼ | | Oakind .40 | 1.5 | 19 | 318 | 28 | 26 | 27½ | +1 |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25½ | 14⅛ | OccIPet 1.25 | 6.4 | 53 | 734 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 11⅝ | 4⅛ | OccIPet wt | | | 113 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 26⅝ | OccIP pf2.16 | 6.7 | | 11 | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 81 | 48½ | OccIP pf3.60 | 5.7 | | 1 | 63⅝ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 78⅝ | 48⅝ | OccIP pf 4 | 6.3 | | 3 | 62 | 62 | 62 | +1⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 22 | OccIP pf2.50 | 11. | | 3 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 18½ | OccIP pf2.12 | 10. | | 11 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 19⅝ | OccIP pf2.30 | 10. | | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | — ⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 26⅝ | Ogden 2 | 6.5 | 5 | 33 | 31 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 53 | 41½ | Ogdn pf1.87 | 4.0 | | 1 | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 14⅝ | OhioEd 1.76 | 12. | 12 | 385 | 15 | 14⅝ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 96⅝ | 85½ | OhEd pf9.12 | 11. | | z30 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | +1 |
| 97½ | 75½ | OhEd pf8.64 | 11. | | z150 | 76⅛ | 75⅝ | 76⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 111 | 101 | OhE pf10.76 | 11. | | z490 | 101⅝ | 101½ | 101⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 82½ | 71 | OhP pf 8.04 | 11. | | z10 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | |
| 25⅝ | 20⅝ | OhP pfG2.27 | 11. | | 3 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 122½ | 109½ | OhP pfA 14 | 12. | | z230 | 113 | 112 | 113 | +1 |
| 123 | 110½ | OhP pfF 14 | 13. | | z250 | 112 | 111 | 111 | —1 |
| 18⅝ | 15⅝ | OklaGE 1.60 | 9.8 | 9 | 269 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 18⅝ | OklaNG 1.80 | 8.4 | 8 | 32 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 13⅝ | Olin 1 | 5.0 | 6 | 159 | 20⅝ | 19⅝ | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 36⅛ | 23 | Omark 1.12 | 3.6 | 5 | 5 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 15⅛ | Oneida .92 | 4.0 | 6 | 20 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 9½ | Opelika .84 | 7.1 | 5 | 19 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 12⅝ | OranRk 1.52 | 11. | 7 | 12 | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 4⅝ | Orange .20 | 3.0 | 4 | 37 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 7⅛ | OrionC .30 | 3.0 | 7 | 85 | 10⅛ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 15⅛ | OutMar 1.40 | 9.0 | 5 | 18 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 18⅝ | OutletCo 1 | 4.9 | 6 | 14 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 13 | OverhDr .84 | 5.3 | 6 | 10 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 26⅝ | 16 | OvrnTr 1.24 | 6.3 | 4 | 16 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 29 | 20⅝ | OverSb .50b | 1.8 | 6 | 292 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 24½ | OwenC 1.20 | 4.5 | 6 | 174 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 17⅝ | OwenIll 1.26 | 6.4 | 5 | 150 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 76 | 60 | OwnIl pf4.75 | 7.6 | | 2 | 63 | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | —1⅜ |
| 12½ | 8 | Oxfrdin .68 | 6.0 | 5 | 3 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| | | — P—Q — | | | | | | | |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | PHH Gp .64 | 4.0 | 8 | 357 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8 | PNBM .56e | 8.9 | 8 | 25 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 31⅝ | 23⅝ | PPG 1.84 | 6.5 | 4 | 576 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 21½ | 12⅝ | PSA | | 6 | 116 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 13½ | 10½ | PacAS 1.24 | 10. | | 29 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 21⅝ | PacGE 2.32 | 9.8 | 7 | 414 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 18⅝ | PacLtg 2 | 8.8 | 7 | 130 | u22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 57⅝ | 38½ | PacLm 2.20 | 4.8 | 13 | 29 | 45⅝ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 17 | PNwTel 1.64 | 8.7 | 7 | x11 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23 | 19⅝ | PacPw 1.92 | 9.5 | 8 | 341 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | |
| 16⅝ | 14 | PacTT 1.40 | 9.8 | 8 | 59 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ⅛ |
| 17 | 10 | PacTin .80 | 5.1 | 6 | 2 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 6⅝ | PaineW .44 | 5.2 | 4 | 62 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 12⅝ | PalW pf1.30 | 9.5 | | 12 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 13⅝ | PalmBc 1.20 | 7.1 | 4 | 24 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | Pamida .06i | | | 79 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 10⅝ | 5⅝ | PanAm | | 3 | 444 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 50¼ | 36⅝ | PanEP 3.10 | 6.3 | 6 | 28 | 49 | 48½ | 49 | + ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 14⅝ | Papcrft 1.14b | 6.2 | 7 | 7 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 10⅝ | Pargas 1.08 | 7.2 | 11 | 30 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 18⅝ | ParkDr s .24 | .9 | 8 | 787 | 26 | 24½ | 26 | +2 |
| 30⅝ | 22½ | ParHan 1.20 | 4.8 | 7 | 3 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | |
| 33 | 20⅝ | ParkPn .60b | 1.9 | 9 | 35 | 31⅝ | 31⅛ | 31½ | |
| 14⅛ | 7 | PatPtl | | | 201 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| 24½ | 15⅛ | Pavlsnw .60 | 3.6 | 7 | 8 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 18⅝ | Peabdy .28b | 1.4 | 8 | 178 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 5½ | Pengo | | 25 | 46 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 22½ | 13⅝ | PenCen | | | 101 | 20½ | 19⅝ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 10½ | 9⅝ | PenCn prA | | | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 6⅝ | 5 | PenCn prB | | | 105 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5½ | |
| 6⅛ | 2⅝ | PenDix | | | 25 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 41⅝ | 28⅛ | Penney 1.76 | 5.9 | 7 | 105 | 30 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | |
| 22⅛ | 18⅝ | PaPL 2.04 | 10. | 6 | x146 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅝ | |
| 50½ | 40⅛ | PaPL pf4.40 | 11. | | y100 | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | |
| 51½ | 42 | PaPL pf4.50 | 10. | | y160 | 43½ | 43 | 43½ | +1⅛ |
| 99½ | 84 | PaPL pf8.60 | 9.9 | | y50 | 87 | 87 | 87 | +2⅛ |
| 106 | 99 | PaPL pf9.24 | 9.2 | | y820 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 111 | 101 | PaPL pf 11 | 11. | | y10 | 100⅝ | d100 | 100⅝ | |
| 127 | 111½ | PaPL pf 13 | 12. | | y100 | 112 | 112 | 112 | +1½ |
| 42½ | 30⅝ | Penwlt 2.20 | 7.0 | 7 | 29 | 31⅝ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | |
| 26½ | 19½ | Peaw pf1.60 | 8.0 | | 3 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | |
| 38⅝ | 26⅝ | Pennzol 2.20 | 5.9 | 8 | 153 | 37 | 36⅝ | 37 | |
| 94⅝ | 84 | Pennz pf8 | 8.7 | | z20 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | |
| 14 | 9⅛ | PeopDr .24 | 2.6 | 6 | 21 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 37⅛ | 31⅝ | PeopGs 2.88 | 8.5 | 7 | 49 | 34 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 23⅝ | PepsiCo 1.14 | 5.0 | 9 | x710 | 23⅛ | 23 | 23 | + ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 19⅝ | PerkinE .52 | 1.8 | 12 | 227 | 29⅛ | 29 | 29⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 8⅛ | Pertec | | 7 | 149 | 8⅝ | d 8⅛ | 8¼ | — ⅜ |
| 49⅝ | 34 | Petrie 1.40 | 4.1 | 10 | 181 | 34 | d33⅝ | 34 | |
| 40½ | 27½ | Petroln 1.04 | 2.6 | 9 | x63 | 39⅝ | 39 | 39⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 20⅝ | PetRs 2.47e | 10. | | 10 | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | + ⅛ |
| 23 | 19 | PetRs pf1.75 | 8.0 | | 2 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| 39 | 29 | Pfizer 1.32 | 4.4 | 10 | 135 | 30⅛ | 29⅝ | 30 | |
| 30¼ | 19⅛ | PhelpD 1 | 4.3 | 12 | 170 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23½ | |
| 18⅝ | 15 | PhilaEl 1.80 | 12. | 16 | 242 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 52⅝ | 42 | PhilE pf4.68 | 11. | | z10 | 44 | 44 | 44 | — ⅛ |
| 81⅝ | 73½ | PhilE pf 7 | 9.2 | | z90 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | |
| 100⅝ | 81 | PhilE pf8.75 | 11. | | z20 | 83 | 83 | 83 | |
| 88⅝ | 71½ | PhilE pf7.85 | 11. | | z60 | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | —1½ |
| 106½ | 87⅝ | PhilE pf9.50 | 10. | | z30 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | + ⅛ |
| 86⅝ | 70 | PhilE pf7.80 | 11. | | z260 | 72 | 71 | 72 | + ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 19⅝ | PhilSub 1.10 | 4.6 | 7 | 30 | 24½ | 24 | 24 | — ⅛ |
| 34 | 31⅝ | PhilMr s1.25 | 4.0 | 9 | 563 | 31⅝ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8½ | 3⅝ | Philind .28 | 6.2 | 2 | 33 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 8⅝ | Philiad pf 1 | 10. | | 18 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 38⅛ | 28⅝ | PhilPet 1.40 | 3.7 | 8 | 748 | 37⅝ | 37 | 37⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 18 | 8⅝ | PhilVH .60 | 4.5 | 5 | 18 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 8⅝ | PiedAvt .24 | 2.0 | 19 | 20 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 15⅝ | PiedNG 1.56a | 9.0 | 8 | 7 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6 | Pier 1 .15e | 1.5 | 5 | 23 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 47⅝ | 32 | Pilsbry 1.52 | 4.7 | 7 | 55 | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 26⅝ | Pioner 1.92 | 5.5 | 9 | 17 | u35 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 15⅝ | PionrEl | | 8 | 1 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 29 | 21⅝ | PitneyB 1.20 | 4.8 | 7 | 53 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 28 | PitnyB pr wi | | | 55 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | |
| 26 | 16 | Pittstn 1.20 | 5.3 | 13 | 819 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 5 | PlanRsc | | 8 | 192 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 14½ | Plantrn .16 | .9 | 12 | 79 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 10⅝ | Playboy .12 | .6 | 24 | 75 | 20 | 19½ | 19⅝ | |
| 31½ | 17 | Pneumo 1 | 5.7 | 7 | 39 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | — ½ |
| 16⅝ | 11⅛ | PogoPd .20b | 1.3 | 11 | 232 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 60⅛ | 29½ | Polaroid 1 | 3.4 | 8 | 651 | 38⅛ | d26⅝ | 29⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 30½ | 15⅝ | Pndrosa .40 | 2.4 | 6 | x21 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 36 | 21½ | PopeTal 1.16 | 4.1 | 5 | 5 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | |
| 22¼ | 13 | Portec .80b | 4.2 | 9 | 118 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19 | — ⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 16⅝ | PortGE 1.70 | 9.9 | 12 | 128 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 23½ | PorG pf2.60 | 11. | | 2 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | |
| 39⅛ | 27½ | Potltch 1.16 | 3.5 | 7 | 41 | 33⅛ | 32⅝ | 33 | — ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 13⅝ | PotmEl 1.34 | 10. | 8 | 253 | 13⅝ | 12⅝ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 52 | 44⅝ | PotEl pf4.50 | 9.8 | | z290 | 46⅛ | 45⅝ | 46 | + ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 20⅛ | Premier .64 | 2.4 | 10 | 91 | 27 | 26⅝ | 27 | + ⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 21⅛ | PrimeCm | | 21 | 107 | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34½ | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 17 | PrimeC wi | | | 26 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 93 | 78⅛ | ProctG 3.40 | 4.3 | 12 | 406 | 79⅝ | 79⅛ | 79½ | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 9⅛ | ProdRsh s | | 10 | 31 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 28 | 18⅝ | Proler .25e | 1.0 | 12 | 18 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | |
| 18⅝ | 15⅛ | PSvCol 1.60 | 10. | 9 | 127 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 20⅝ | PSCol pf2.10 | 9.8 | | 3 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 29 | 24 | PSInd 2.32 | 8.7 | 8 | 176 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 40½ | 35⅝ | PSIn pf3.50 | 9.5 | | 20 | 37 | 37 | 37 | +1 |
| 22½ | 17⅝ | PSyNH 2.12 | 12. | 6 | 95 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 18⅝ | PSvNM 1.92 | 9.7 | 7 | 118 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 20 | PSvEG 2.20 | 11. | 7 | 478 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20½ | |
| 78⅛ | 66 | PSEG pf6.80 | 10. | | z290 | 68 | 68 | 68 | + ½ |
| 27⅛ | 24½ | PSEG pf2.43 | 9.9 | | 10 | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24⅝ | |
| 123½ | 106½ | PSE pf12.25 | 11. | | z900 | 107 | 106½ | 107 | + ½ |
| 91 | 77 | PSEG pf7.70 | 9.5 | | z5210 | 81 | 79⅝ | 81 | +1 |
| 92⅛ | 79 | PSEG pf7.80 | 9.7 | | z1700 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 87⅛ | 74⅝ | PSEG pf8.08 | 10. | | z350 | 77 | 77 | 77 | +1 |
| 107 | 97 | PSEG pf9.62 | 9.6 | | z6080 | 100½ | 100 | 100 | + ⅜ |
| 11½ | 5⅝ | Publick | | | 224 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | Pueblo | | 4 | 55 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 15⅝ | PgSPL 1.56 | 9.8 | 8 | 85 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 48 | 28⅝ | Pullmn 1.60 | 5.0 | 8 | 75 | 32 | 31⅝ | 32 | |
| 20⅝ | 14⅝ | Purex 1.16 | 7.3 | 7 | 68 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 3 | PurlnFa | | | 49 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 22⅛ | Purolt 1.32 | 4.6 | 8 | 7 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 21⅛ | QuakO 1.20 | 5.2 | 6 | 63 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 110 | 104 | QuaO pf9.56 | 9.0 | | z108 | 107 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 19½ | 12⅛ | QuakStO .88 | 5.2 | 10 | 380 | 17 | 16⅝ | 17 | + ⅛ |
| 33 | 18⅝ | Quanex s 1 | 3.9 | 9 | 44 | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12½ | 4⅝ | Questor .20 | 2.7 | 10 | 38 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | |
| | | — R—R—R — | | | | | | | |
| 33⅝ | 23⅝ | RCA 1.60 | 6.4 | 7 | 323 | 25⅛ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 44 | 37 | RCApf 3.50 | 8.9 | | z10 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | — ½ |
| 74 | 55 | RCA pf 4 | 7.2 | | 4 | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | —1 |
| | | RLC s | | 5 | 57 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | |
| 17⅝ | 9⅝ | RTE .60 | 6.2 | 5 | 41 | 10 | d 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 10 | RalsPur .58 | 5.6 | 7 | 1179 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 5⅝ | Ramad .12e | 1.1 | 26 | 895 | 11⅝ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | |
| 20⅝ | 14 | Ranco .76 | 4.9 | 8 | 10 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | |
| 17⅝ | 9⅛ | RapAm .60e | 3.8 | 3 | 37 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 58⅛ | 37 | RapA pf 3 | 5.3 | | 1 | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 24½ | Raybt 1.60b | 5.5 | 5 | 26 | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 29 | |
| 27⅛ | 14⅛ | Raymdlnt 1 | 6.7 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 58⅛ | 42⅛ | Raythn 1.60 | 3.5 | 9 | 136 | 45⅝ | 45⅛ | 45⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 18⅝ | ReadBat 1 | 4.7 | 7 | 27 | 21½ | 21 | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 12⅛ | RltRef 1.70e | 12. | 9 | 12 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | Redman .06e | 1.0 | 5 | 824 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ½ |
| 11⅝ | 7⅛ | ReeceCo .60 | 6.8 | 5 | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 21⅝ | ReevsB 1.80 | 5.6 | 4 | 23 | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | |
| 15⅝ | 10⅝ | ReichCh .74 | 5.8 | 10 | 68 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 63⅝ | 29⅝ | ReInEl 1.60 | 2.6 | 14 | 1225 | 61⅝ | 60 | 61 | + ⅜ |
| 177 | 85⅝ | RelEl pf 3 | 1.8 | | 20 | 170 | 168 | 168 | +3 |
| 43⅛ | 29⅛ | RelnGp 1.60b | 4.0 | 4 | 420 | 40⅝ | 40⅛ | 40½ | |
| 65⅝ | 45½ | RelG pf 2.20 | 3.6 | | 6 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | |
| 27⅛ | 23½ | RelG pf 2.60 | 10. | | 4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 25⅝ | 11⅛ | RepCo .45e | 2.1 | 4 | 26 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 15 | 13⅝ | RepFaS s.92 | 6.2 | 4 | 107 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 3 | 1⅝ | RepMtg | | | 21 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | |
| 28⅛ | 21⅝ | RepStl 1.80a | 6.8 | 3 | 54 | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25½ | 20⅝ | RepTex 1 | 4.6 | 6 | x41 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 9 | ResvOil .24 | 1.3 | 11 | x1005 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 29⅛ | 19⅝ | RsOil pf1.75 | 6.2 | | x277 | 28⅝ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 20⅝ | RevcoD .64 | 2.5 | 10 | 127 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25⅝ | |
| 19⅛ | 11⅝ | Revere | | 3 | 20 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 59 | 44½ | Revlon 1.56 | 3.4 | 12 | 689 | 45⅝ | 44⅝ | 45⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | 12⅝ | Rexham .60 | 3.3 | 8 | 32 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 18 | — ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 15½ | Rexnrd .96 | 5.6 | 5 | 21 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 17 | |
| 65 | 53½ | Reynln 3.80 | 6.8 | 6 | 149 | 56½ | 55⅝ | 56 | — ⅛ |
| 50⅝ | 45⅝ | Reyln pf4.10 | 8.3 | | x187 | 49⅝ | 49⅛ | 49⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 39⅛ | 27⅝ | ReyMtl 1.80 | 5.4 | 4 | x130 | 33⅝ | 33⅛ | 33⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 16½ | RichCo 1.20 | 6.2 | 4 | 17 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 19⅛ | RchMer 1.06 | 5.3 | 7 | 394 | 20½ | 19⅝ | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 15⅝ | RiegelT 1.50 | 8.8 | 7 | 7 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 21⅝ | RioGran 1 | 3.1 | 7 | 50 | 32½ | 32 | 32½ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 12⅝ | RioGr pf .80 | 4.8 | | 30 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 26 | 16⅝ | RiteAid .54 | 2.7 | 8 | 63 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 29½ | 17 | Robshw 1.30 | 6.6 | 6 | 25 | 20⅛ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 22⅛ | Robtsn 1.90 | 6.1 | 6 | 15 | 31 | 30½ | 31 | + ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 8⅛ | Robins .40 | 4.4 | 8 | 106 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | RochG 1.44b | 9.1 | 7 | 54 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 15⅛ | RochTl 1.56 | 8.3 | 8 | 157 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 10⅝ | Rockawr 1 | 6.6 | 5 | 70 | u15⅝ | 15 | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 30⅛ | Rockwl 2.40 | 7.1 | 6 | 153 | 36⅝ | 36⅛ | 36⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 36 | 27⅝ | Rkwl pf1.35 | 4.1 | | 3 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 30⅛ | RohmH 1.52 | 3.9 | 7 | 59 | 38⅝ | 38½ | 38⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 10 | Rohrlnd | | 4 | 131 | 12½ | 12 | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 16⅛ | Rollins .72 | 3.5 | 10 | 80 | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 40 | 26 | Rolm s | | 26 | 99 | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | |
| 6⅛ | 2⅝ | Ronson | | | 12 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 11⅛ | 9⅝ | Roper s .90 | 9.1 | 6 | 19 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 21½ | 13 | Rorer .76 | 5.0 | 11 | 349 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 27 | 15 | Rosario .60 | 2.5 | 11 | 164 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 27⅛ | 15⅝ | Rowan .10 | .4 | 12 | 104 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 13 | RC Cos 1.04 | 7.1 | 47 | 35 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 70 | 56⅛ | RoyID 5.09e | 7.5 | 4 | 374 | 67½ | 67⅛ | 67½ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 21⅛ | Rubbrm .76 | 3.3 | 8 | 6 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9⅝ | RussTog .88 | 8.5 | 7 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 14⅝ | RyanH 1 | 5.8 | 7 | 61 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 18⅝ | RyderS 1b | 5.1 | 5 | 350 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | — ⅛ |
| | | — S—S—S — | | | | | | | |
| 10⅛ | 5⅝ | SCA .35t | 4.3 | 12 | 313 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 16⅛ | SCM 1.10 | 4.8 | 5 | 105 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 12⅝ | SPSTec .50 | 2.6 | 8 | 22 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 22½ | Sabine .60 | 1.7 | 27 | 35 | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | + ⅜ |
| 15⅛ | 8 | Safgdin .32 | 2.1 | 33 | 193 | u16 | 15⅛ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| 46 | 34⅛ | Safewy 2.60 | 7.4 | 6 | 464 | 35⅛ | 34⅝ | 35⅛ | |
| 16⅛ | 8 | SognCp .44 | 5.3 | 5 | 30 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 21⅛ | SJoMn 1.40 | 5.2 | 11 | 105 | 27⅛ | 26⅝ | 27 | + ⅜ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 11¼ | StJoLP 1.26 | 11. | 7 | 7 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 45 | 34⅝ | StLSaF 2.50 | 5.6 | 6 | 15 | 44½ | 43⅝ | 44½ | + ½ |
| 11⅝ | 10 | SPaul .1e | 9.5 | | 28 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 26⅝ | StRegP 1.80 | 6.0 | 7 | 73 | 30⅛ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5⅝ | Salant .40 | 6.0 | 6 | 13 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 6⅝ | Sambos | | 13 | 261 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 16 | 14 | SDieGE 1.44 | 9.4 | 8 | 182 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 4⅝ | SJuanR 1.05t | 6.6 | 18 | 18 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 12⅝ | Sanders .40 | 2.0 | 9 | 95 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| 40⅝ | 29⅝ | SFeInd 2.40 | 6.0 | 6 | 265 | 40⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 8 | SFeln pf .50 | 4.7 | | 6 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 40½ | 18⅛ | SFeIntl .72 | 3.5 | 16 | 458 | 20½ | 20 | 20⅛ | |
| 19⅛ | 13 | SgtWel .88 | 5.2 | 8 | 33 | 17 | 16⅝ | 17 | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | SoulRE | | | 38 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 3½ | SavASlp | | 13 | 21 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 15 | 7 | SavOnD .40 | 4.3 | 7 | 31 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 10 | SavElP 1 | 9.8 | 4 | 15 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 11⅛ | SavE pf1.28 | 11. | | 1 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 24 | 11⅝ | Savin .50 | 3.1 | 4 | 135 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Saxon | | 5 | 190 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅝ | Schaefer | | | 11 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 38 | 27⅛ | SchrPlo 1.44 | 4.9 | 8 | 1008 | 29⅝ | 29⅛ | 29½ | |
| 42⅝ | 41⅝ | SchrPl pf5.07 | 8.1 | | 15 | 42⅝ | 42½ | 42½ | |
| 15⅝ | 9 | Schlitz .40 | 4.1 | 24 | 56 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 76 | 66⅝ | Schlmb s1.10 | 1.6 | 17 | 1025 | 70⅝ | 70 | 70⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 18 | SCOA s .90 | 3.6 | 8 | 34 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3½ | ScotLad .36r | 7.8 | | 25 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 36⅛ | 22 | ScotFet 1.60 | 6.1 | 6 | 26 | 26⅝ | 25⅝ | 26½ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 15⅝ | ScottF .64 | 3.3 | 7 | 34 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 13½ | ScottP .92 | 5.4 | 6 | 297 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 8⅝ | Scotrys .36 | 2.8 | 8 | 7 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 24⅝ | 17⅛ | Scovill 1.40 | 7.4 | 5 | 45 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 6⅝ | Scudder | | 16 | 16 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 8⅝ | Scud pf .51e | 9.5 | | 15 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 14⅝ | 11⅝ | SeaCA pf1.46 | 12. | | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| 33⅝ | 15½ | SeaCont .42 | 2.2 | 6 | 136 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 23⅝ | SeabCL 2.20 | 8.2 | 5 | 78 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 9½ | SealdWA .40b | 2.4 | 11 | 158 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 31½ | 23 | Seafst 1.12 | 4.4 | 6 | 58 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 22⅝ | Seagrm s1.12 | | | 3 | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 10½ | Seagrv .27e | 1.8 | 7 | 7 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 16½ | 15⅛ | SealAir n.40 | 2.4 | 10 | x89 | u16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 19⅛ | SealPw 1.10 | 4.4 | 7 | 4 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 10⅛ | SearleG .52 | 3.6 | 10 | 1369 | 15 | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 18⅝ | Sears 1.28 | 6.8 | 7 | 1861 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 14⅛ | 5⅝ | Seatrain | | 57 | 82 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 26½ | SecPac n1.80 | 6.5 | 5 | 62 | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 48⅛ | 24⅝ | Sedco .64 | 2.5 | 12 | 190 | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 11⅛ | SelgLt 1.20b | 9.4 | 5 | 8 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 11 | 7⅛ | SvCpInt .28 | 3.0 | 6 | 34 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 7⅝ | Shakspr .52 | 5.0 | 8 | 197 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —2⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 11⅛ | Shaklee .74 | 5.5 | 5 | 34 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| 34½ | 21 | Shapell .15 | .5 | 4 | 12 | 31⅝ | 31 | 31 | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 7⅛ | ShearH .40 | 3.1 | 3 | 40 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 43⅝ | 30⅛ | ShellOil 2 | 5.1 | 7 | 361 | 38⅝ | 38 | 38⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 67½ | 39⅛ | ShellT 1.41e | 2.3 | 7 | 164 | 62½ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 8⅝ | ShelGlo .70 | 6.9 | 4 | 36 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 20½ | 14⅛ | ShelG pf1.35 | 8.4 | | 3 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 17⅝ | 14 | ShelG pf1.40 | 9.6 | | 5 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 19⅛ | Shrwin | | 18 | 28 | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 58 | 44 | Shrw pf 4.40 | 9.9 | | z100 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | — ½ |
| 14⅛ | 12½ | SlerPac 1.22 | 9.5 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 28⅛ | 19⅛ | Signal .80 | 3.1 | 6 | 55 | 26 | 25½ | 25½ | — ½ |
| 38⅛ | 28⅛ | Signode 1.48 | 4.4 | 7 | 4 | 33⅝ | 33⅛ | 33⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 10⅛ | SimPrec .24 | 1.4 | 13 | 184 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 8⅛ | SimpPat .56 | 4.6 | 13 | 629 | 12½ | 12 | 12⅛ | — ½ |
| 24⅛ | 12⅝ | Singer .80 | 6.2 | 4 | 85 | 13⅝ | 12⅝ | 13 | |
| 37⅛ | 30⅛ | Singr pf3.50 | 11. | | 3 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 22 | Skaggs .80 | 3.1 | 8 | 213 | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25½ | — ½ |
| 17⅛ | 9⅛ | Skyline .48 | 4.8 | 3 | 20 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 17⅛ | SmithA 1.40 | 7.9 | 3 | 29 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 58 | 39 | SmithIn 1.12 | 2.1 | 10 | 299 | 54⅝ | 53⅝ | 54⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 45⅛ | 38⅛ | Smtkln s | | 14 | 940 | 43⅝ | 42 | 43⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 14⅛ | SmithTr 1 | 5.8 | 4 | 2 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 14⅛ | Smucker 1 | 5.1 | 7 | 12 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 26⅛ | 20⅛ | SnapOn s.80 | 3.7 | 12 | 91 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21½ | + ½ |
| 10⅛ | 7½ | SonyCp .10e | 1.1 | 16 | 93 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 21½ | 10⅛ | SooLin s | | 8 | 3 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 6½ | 2⅝ | SoAHTr | | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 18 | 15 | SCrEG 1.68 | 10. | 6 | 136 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 16⅛ | SoJerln 1.74 | 9.9 | 8 | 7 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 45⅛ | 26⅛ | Soutdwn .60 | 1.4 | 6 | 6 | 43⅝ | 43⅛ | 43⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 11½ | SoalBk .80 | 6.0 | 6 | 21 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 7⅛ | SoalPS 1.17t | 14. | 9 | 10 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 23½ | SoCalE 2.48 | 9.5 | 6 | 245 | 26 | 25⅝ | 26 | + ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 12 | SouthCo 1.54 | 12. | 9 | 864 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | |
| 20⅛ | 17⅛ | SolaGE 1.52 | 8.8 | 5 | 17 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 39½ | 29⅛ | SoNRes 1.25 | 3.5 | 7 | 46 | 35⅝ | 34⅝ | 35⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 40 | 34⅛ | SNETel 3.60 | 9.1 | 7 | 26 | 39⅝ | 39⅛ | 39⅝ | |
| 34 | 25 | SouPac 2.40 | 8.0 | 6 | 80 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 57⅛ | 44⅛ | SouRy 3.20 | 5.9 | 6 | 299 | 54 | 53½ | 54 | + ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 26⅛ | SoRy pf2.60 | 9.5 | | 1 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | |
| 26⅛ | 18½ | SoUnCo 1.76 | 7.1 | 8 | 24 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 25⅛ | Soutind .84 | 3.2 | 9 | 40 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ | 26 | — ⅛ |
| 69⅛ | 39⅛ | SouRoyl 1.20 | 1.8 | 19 | 183 | 68⅝ | 67⅛ | 68⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 34⅛ | SouRoyl wi | | | 3 | u34½ | 34½ | 34½ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 16⅛ | SwtAir s.28 | 1.3 | 5 | 44 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 22⅛ | SwtBsh 1.24 | 5.5 | 6 | 27 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | |
| 19⅛ | 10⅛ | SwtFors .40 | 2.1 | 5 | 481 | 19⅛ | 18½ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 74 | 21⅛ | SwtFl pf1.50 | 4.2 | | 37 | 36 | 35⅝ | 36 | +1 |
| 15⅛ | 13⅛ | SwtPS 1.28 | 9.7 | 8 | 75 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 26½ | 12½ | SpartF .40 | 1.5 | 11 | x47 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | |
| 15½ | 10½ | Spartan .80 | 6.3 | 6 | 2 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 26⅛ | 15⅛ | SpectPh | | 14 | 124 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | |
| 23½ | 13⅛ | SperryH 1 | 7.4 | 4 | 10 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 51⅛ | 39⅛ | SperryR 1.32 | 2.9 | 7 | 190 | 46⅛ | 44½ | 44⅛ | |
| 28⅛ | 14 | SpragsM 1.05 | 6.8 | 4 | 14 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | + ½ |
| 26⅛ | 19⅛ | SquarD 1.50 | 6.8 | 8 | 19 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22 | — ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 25⅛ | Squibb 1.08 | 3.8 | 11 | 648 | 29 | 28⅛ | 28⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 11⅛ | StaRite n.70 | 6.2 | 6 | 11 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 16½ | Staley 1 | 4.3 | 16 | 17 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 22⅛ | StBrad 1.36 | 5.7 | 9 | 366 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| 47½ | 40 | StdBr pf3.50 | 7.6 | | z308 | 46 | 45 | 46 | +1⅛ |
| 35 | 19⅛ | StBPnt .64 | 3.2 | 8 | 39 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ½ |
| 20½ | 13½ | StdMotA .64 | 4.1 | 7 | 27 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 50⅛ | 38⅛ | StOilCl 2.80 | 6.1 | 6 | 293 | 45⅝ | 45⅛ | 45⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 65 | 46½ | StOilnd 3 | 4.7 | 8 | 471 | 64 | 63⅝ | 64 | + ⅛ |
| 54⅛ | 28⅛ | StOilOh 1.20 | 2.2 | 11 | 645 | u54⅛ | 53⅛ | 54⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 7⅛ | StPacCp .50b | 5.7 | 4 | 34 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 19⅛ | 12⅛ | Standex .70 | 4.2 | 7 | 8 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 29 | 22⅛ | StanW 1.08 | 4.0 | 7 | 39 | 27½ | 27 | 27 | — ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 22⅛ | Starret 1.32 | 4.8 | 6 | 1 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | |
| 6⅛ | 3½ | StMutInv | | | 15 | 100 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 11⅛ | 9⅛ | StaMSe 1.05 | 10. | | 11 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 21⅛ | 20⅛ | StaufCh s1.10 | 5.3 | 7 | 634 | 21 | 20½ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 8½ | Sterchi .68 | 6.6 | 5 | 4 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 6⅛ | SterlBcp .66 | 8.5 | 5 | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 16⅛ | SterlDg .84 | 4.2 | 12 | 6182 | 20⅛ | 19⅛ | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 3⅛ | SterPro .12b | 3.2 | 13 | 34 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 25½ | 12⅛ | Sterndnt .60 | 2.4 | 10 | 65 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 13⅛ | StevenJ 1.20b | 8.7 | 4 | 54 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 38⅛ | 27½ | StewWn 2.10 | 6.1 | 6 | 28 | 34½ | 34 | 34½ | + ⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 19⅛ | StokVC 1.32 | 3.8 | 11 | 75 | 35⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 10⅛ | StokVC pf 1 | 8.3 | | z70 | 12 | 11⅛ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 50 | 37⅛ | StoneW 2.75r | 6.9 | 8 | 35 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 10⅛ | StonCon .60 | 2.3 | 15 | 73 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 14⅛ | StopShp 1.20 | 7.3 | 4 | 6 | 16⅛ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 23⅛ | 18⅛ | StorTec s | | 15 | 1094 | 19⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 48⅛ | 26 | StorerB 1.30 | 3.2 | 10 | 315 | 41⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 12½ | StridRit 1.08 | 7.9 | 6 | 62 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 32⅛ | 23½ | StuWar 1.25 | 5.0 | 4 | 341 | 25 | 24⅛ | 25 | + ⅛ |
| 5 | 2⅛ | SuavSho .20 | 5.3 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 16½ | SubPrG 1.44 | 6.0 | 7 | 247 | 24 | 23⅛ | 24 | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 22 | SunChm .60 | 2.1 | 5 | 16 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | |
| 28⅛ | 19 | SunEl .60 | 2.4 | 13 | 12 | 25⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 54½ | 36⅛ | SunCo 3 | 6.0 | 7 | 153 | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | |
| 56⅛ | 37½ | SunC pf 2.25 | 4.3 | | 5 | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 16⅛ | Sunbm 1.40 | 6.2 | 7 | 321 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 9 | SunsM .40 | 2.7 | 19 | 39 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 20⅛ | 15⅛ | SuprVal .54 | 3.1 | 9 | 48 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 411 | 244½ | SuprOil 2.80 | .7 | 25 | 95 | 392 | 383 | 391 | —1 |
| 16½ | 9⅛ | SupmkG .42 | 3.3 | 4 | 132 | 12⅛ | 12½ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 4½ | Supscp | | | 27 | 4⅛ | 4½ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 7⅛ | SutroM .97e | 9.7 | 9 | 6 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| 29⅛ | 20⅛ | Swank 1.40a | 6.4 | 6 | 31 | 22 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 14½ | Sybron .96 | 4.8 | 8 | 42 | 20 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 30 | Sybrn pf2.40 | 6.9 | | 1 | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 7⅛ | Systron .10 | .8 | 28 | 459 | 12⅛ | 9⅛ | 12⅛ | +2½ |
| | | — T—T—T — | | | | | | | |
| 20⅛ | 18⅛ | TRE 1.26 | 6.7 | 10 | 83 | 18⅛ | 18½ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 42⅛ | 33⅛ | TRW 2 | 5.8 | 6 | 188 | 34⅛ | 34½ | 34⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 80 | 63⅛ | TRW pr4.50 | 6.5 | | 3 | 68⅛ | 68 | 68⅛ | |
| 25⅛ | 17½ | TaftBrd .60 | 2.8 | 7 | 103 | 22⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅛ | Talcott | | | 8 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 15⅛ | 10 | Talley 1 | 10. | 7 | 83 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| 15⅛ | 10½ | Talley pf 1 | 9.5 | | 10 | 10⅛ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 16½ | TampE 1.44 | 8.1 | 7 | 60 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 34⅛ | 17⅛ | Tandy | | 6 | 732 | 19⅛ | 18⅛ | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 3⅛ | Tandvctl n | | 2 | 11 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 13⅛ | 7⅛ | Tappan .28 | 2.6 | 25 | 25 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15½ | 9 | Tchncolr .60 | 4.5 | 6 | 133 | 13⅛ | 12⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 7⅛ | Technicn | | 10 | 177 | 13 | 12⅛ | 12½ | — ½ |
| 57 | 39 | Tektrnx .64 | 1.3 | 13 | 149 | 50⅛ | 49⅛ | 50 | + ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 5⅛ | Telecor 5.60c | | 4 | 23 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| 130½ | 83⅛ | Teledn 9.921 | 8.5 | 6 | 125 | 116⅛ | 115⅛ | 116⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 8⅛ | Teleprmt | | 21 | 338 | 18½ | 17⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 3⅛ | Telex | | 9 | 184 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 34½ | 29 | Tennco 2.20 | 6.7 | 7 | 234 | 33 | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 89½ | 81⅛ | Tenc pr 7.40 | 8.8 | | 61 | 84 | 83½ | 84 | + ½ |
| 30½ | 14½ | Teradyn | | 10 | 49 | 19 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 6⅛ | Tesoro | | 7 | 562 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 19½ | Tesor pf2.16 | 8.7 | | 74 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 22⅛ | Texaco 2.16 | 8.4 | 7 | 961 | 25⅛ | 25½ | 25⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 41⅛ | 35½ | TexCm 1.40 | 3.7 | 8 | x25 | 38 | 37⅛ | 38 | + ½ |
| 46 | 32 | TexEst 2.30 | 5.4 | 7 | 96 | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 42½ | |
| 27⅛ | 25⅛ | TxET pf2.40 | 9.2 | | 5 | 26⅛ | 26½ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30 | 26⅛ | TxET pf2.87 | 10. | | 4 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 47⅛ | 34⅛ | TexGT 2.64 | 6.7 | 7 | 56 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39½ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 16 | TexInd .60 | 3.0 | 5 | 42 | 20 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 92½ | 75⅛ | TexInst 2 | 2.3 | 13 | 252 | 86⅛ | 84⅛ | 85⅛ | — ½ |
| 15⅛ | 5⅛ | TexInt | | 17 | 427 | 14⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 39⅛ | 24⅛ | TexOGs .36b | 1.0 | 10 | 150 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 57 | 43⅛ | TxPcLd .45e | .8 | 20 | 9 | 54 | 53½ | 53⅛ | |
| 22⅛ | 18 | TexUtil 1.64 | 8.7 | 7 | x1500 | 19 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 25⅛ | 17⅛ | Texsgit 1.20 | 5.5 | 13 | 25 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| 44⅛ | 35⅛ | Texalt pf 3 | 7.4 | | 11 | 40⅛ | 40½ | 40½ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 4 | Texfl Ind | | 3 | 122 | 6⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 23⅛ | Textron 1.80 | 6.8 | 6 | 304 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 38½ | 27 | Textr pf2.08 | 7.2 | | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 39⅛ | 27⅛ | Thiokol 1.30 | 3.8 | 7 | 25 | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34½ | — ½ |
| 48⅛ | 39⅛ | ThmBet 1.52 | 3.7 | 12 | 2 | 41 | 41 | 41 | — ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 8⅛ | Thomln .52b | 5.0 | 5 | 17 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅛ | 20 | ThmJW 1.80 | 6.9 | 6 | 7 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ | |
| 17⅛ | 9½ | Thrifty .60 | 4.2 | 11 | 24 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 38 | 18⅛ | Ticor 1.28 | 3.4 | 9 | 27 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | |
| 28⅛ | 19⅛ | Tidwatr .90 | 4.4 | 7 | 253 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 19 | TigerInt .80 | 3.4 | 6 | 109 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 50⅛ | 35⅛ | Timetn 1.66 | 4.5 | 7 | 223 | 37½ | 37 | 37 | — ½ |
| 32⅛ | 26½ | TimI pfB1.57 | 5.6 | | 74 | 28⅛ | 28 | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 26⅛ | TimesM 1.20 | 4.3 | 7 | 218 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | — ½ |
| 60⅛ | 45 | Timkn 3 | 5.0 | 7 | 610 | 60⅛ | 59½ | 59⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | 5⅛ | TobinP | | | 2 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 34½ | 19⅛ | ToddSh | | 6 | 5 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | |
| 25⅛ | 12⅛ | Tokheim .60 | 3.0 | 9 | 78 | 20⅛ | 19⅛ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 19 | TolEdis 2.20 | 11. | 7 | 77 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | |
| 26⅛ | 20⅛ | TolEd pf2.36 | 11. | | 6 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 19⅛ | TolEd pf2.21 | 11. | | 2 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 7⅛ | TonkaCp | | | 150 | 13⅛ | 12⅛ | 13⅛ | + ½ |
| 14⅛ | 8⅛ | TootRol .40b | 4.4 | 6 | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 29⅛ | 17⅛ | ToroCo .72 | 3.3 | 7 | 189 | 22⅛ | 21⅛ | 22 | — ½ |
| 19 | 15⅛ | Tracor s .40 | 2.5 | 7 | 20 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 17½ | Trane s | | 8 | 71 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ½ |
| 38⅛ | 27⅛ | TranUn 2.12 | 6.5 | 7 | 53 | 33 | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | — ⅛ |

Because of technical problems, closing prices for the following issues are not available for this edition. These are 2 pm prices:

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30⅛ | 13⅛ | TWC | | 4 | 294 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 22½ | 17⅛ | TWC pf 2 | 10. | | 1 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 15⅛ | TWC pf 1.90 | 12. | | 6 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 14⅛ | Tranam 1 | 5.9 | 5 | 236 | 17 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 19½ | Traninc 2 | 9.5 | | 20 | 21 | 20⅛ | 21 | + ⅛ |
| 28⅛ | 16⅛ | Transco 1.24 | 4.7 | 11 | 582 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14½ | 7½ | Transcn .60 | 5.9 | 6 | 13 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 79⅛ | 72½ | TrGP pf6.65 | 9.1 | | z50 | 73 | 73 | 73 | + ½ |
| 103½ | 97⅛ | TrG pf 10.32 | 10. | | z130 | 99⅛ | 99½ | 99⅛ | |
| 97½ | 88½ | TrGP pf8.64 | 9.5 | | z20 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | |
| 18½ | 12⅛ | TrnsOh .40b | 2.9 | 4 | 19 | 14 | 13⅛ | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 19⅛ | Tranwy 1.80 | 8.3 | 5 | 15 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 30⅛ | Trovirs 2.08 | 5.6 | 4 | 888 | 37⅛ | 37 | 37⅛ | |
| 20⅛ | 16⅛ | TriCon 1.94e | 11. | | 105 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 27 | TriCn pf2.50 | 8.7 | | 11 | 28⅛ | 28½ | 28⅛ | |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | TriSoM | | 9 | 138 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 13½ | 7⅛ | Triatod .20r | 2.1 | 7 | 3 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 14⅛ | TriaPC .84 | 4.1 | 7 | 53 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20½ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 6⅛ | Trico .16 | 1.5 | 10 | 35 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 24⅛ | 15⅛ | Tristyln 1 | 4.3 | 18 | 156 | 23⅛ | 22⅛ | 23⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 14⅛ | TucsEP 1.42 | 8.7 | 8 | 151 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 46⅛ | 24⅛ | TCFox 1.40a | 3.3 | 6 | 145 | 43⅛ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 24½ | 17 | TwinDs 1 | 5.3 | 4 | 11 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 14⅛ | TycoLab 1 | 5.6 | 4 | 57 | 18 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 13⅛ | TylerCp .45 | 2.9 | 7 | 28 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 42½ | 21⅛ | Tymshr | | 15 | 56 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38½ | + ⅛ |
| | | — U—U—U — | | | | | | | |
| 45⅛ | 23⅛ | UAL 1 | 3.8 | 2 | 177 | 26 | 25⅛ | 26 | + ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 16⅛ | UGI 1.64 | 8.2 | 7 | 7 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 29½ | 25⅛ | UGI pf 2.75 | 10. | | z200 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | |
| 22⅛ | 14 | UMC 1.20 | 7.5 | 7 | 13 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | UMET Tr | | | 12 | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 38⅛ | 16 | UNCRes .40 | 2.3 | 5 | 155 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 39½ | 17 | UVind 18c | | 5 | 91 | 22 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 10 | Unarco .88 | 7.4 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 64⅛ | 50½ | UnINV 4.27e | 7.3 | 6 | 5 | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | — ½ |
| 52½ | 40⅛ | UCamp 2.40 | 5.1 | 9 | 132 | 47⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 42⅛ | 33⅛ | UnCarb 2.80 | 7.6 | 5 | 189 | 37⅛ | 36⅛ | 37 | + ⅛ |
| 11½ | 7⅛ | UnComr .20 | 1.8 | | 66 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7 | 3⅛ | UnionCp .31r | 6.0 | 6 | 22 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 13⅛ | UnElec 1.44 | 11. | 6 | x204 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| 28⅛ | 25⅛ | UnEl pf2.72 | 10. | | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 36 | 33 | UnOCal s | | 7 | 345 | 35⅛ | 34⅛ | 35⅛ | + ½ |
| 67⅛ | 42⅛ | UPacC 2.30 | 3.4 | 11 | 111 | 67 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8½ | 5 | Uniroyal | | 16 | 144 | 6 | 5⅛ | 6 | |
| 82 | 42 | Unlryl pf 8 | 15. | | z390 | 53 | 52½ | 52½ | —1⅛ |
| 15½ | 7⅛ | UnBrnd .15e | 1.6 | 5 | 38 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 10⅛ | UBrd pf1.20 | 11. | | 98 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 41½ | 29⅛ | UEnRs 2.48 | 6.2 | 6 | 42 | 40 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | |
| 30⅛ | 28⅛ | UFlaCal s.90 | 3.1 | 9 | 54 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | |
| 24 | 13⅛ | UnGrtv .16 | .7 | 8 | 409 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | |
| 27 | 21⅛ | UIllum 2.56 | 11. | 6 | 16 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 12½ | UnitInd .85b | 5.4 | 5 | 13 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 8⅛ | UnitIlm .22 | 2.0 | 5 | 25 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 13⅛ | 11 | UJerBk 1.04 | 9.2 | 5 | 5 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | UnPkMn | | | 17 | 2 | 1⅛ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 14½ | USFaS 1.50e | 9.8 | | 69 | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 29 | USFid 2.40 | 6.8 | 4 | 29 | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅛ | 23⅛ | USGyps 2 | 7.8 | 4 | 39 | 29 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 22½ | USGy pf1.80 | 6.9 | | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 6⅛ | USHom .52 | 4.0 | 4 | 130 | 13 | 12⅛ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 10 | 6⅛ | USInd .64 | 7.4 | 5 | 121 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8 | 4⅛ | US Rlty | | | 123 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 38⅛ | 19⅛ | USShoe 1.48 | 7.3 | 5 | 45 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | |
| 38⅛ | 21⅛ | USSteel 1.60 | 7.3 | 5 | 716 | 22⅛ | 21⅛ | 22 | |
| 37 | 30½ | USTobc 1.84 | 5.9 | 10 | 16 | 31⅛ | 30⅛ | 31⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 52½ | 35⅛ | UnTech 2.20 | 5.9 | 7 | 383 | 37 | 36⅛ | 37 | + ⅛ |
| 140½ | 101 | UTch pf7.32 | 7.1 | | 2 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | —1⅛ |
| 70⅛ | 49⅛ | UTch pf3.87 | 7.7 | | 82 | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | |
| 20 | 17⅛ | UnITel 1.44 | 7.8 | 7 | 79 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 22 | UnIT 2pf1.50 | 6.5 | | 2 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | |
| 26⅛ | 12 | Unitrod .50 | 2.0 | 11 | 38 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 6⅛ | Univar .56 | 6.4 | 6 | 27 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 22 | 14½ | UnivFd .96 | 5.4 | 8 | 1 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 15⅛ | UnLeaf 1.20 | 6.1 | 7 | 20 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 56 | 40 | Upjohn 1.52 | 3.4 | 10 | 139 | 45⅛ | 45 | 45 | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 17 | USLIFE .66 | 3.0 | 6 | 243 | 22⅛ | 21⅛ | 22⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 11½ | 9 | UslifeFd .96a | 10. | | 34 | 9⅛ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 17 | UtaPL 1.76 | 9.6 | 10 | 73 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 31½ | 27⅛ | UtPL pf2.80 | 10. | | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | + ⅛ |
| | | — V—V—V — | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 16½ | VF Cp 1.40 | 7.4 | 6 | x14 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 14 | VSI Cp .40 | 2.7 | 7 | 32 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9½ | 4⅛ | Valleyln .40 | 5.8 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16⅛ | 10½ | VanDrn .92 | 6.8 | 5 | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 11⅛ | Varian .40 | 2.1 | 32 | 89 | 20 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ½ |
| 14⅛ | 7½ | Varo .32 | 3.5 | 5 | 409 | 9½ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 26 | 16⅛ | Veeco .50 | 2.1 | 9 | 7 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | |
| 9⅛ | 4 | Vendo | | | 10 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 11⅛ | VestSe 1.36e | 11. | | 26 | 12 | 11⅛ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 33 | 18⅛ | Viacom .32 | 1.1 | 14 | 10 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 12 | VaEPw 1.40 | 11. | 7 | 281 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| 99⅛ | 89 | VaEP pf8.60 | 9.6 | | z50 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | |
| 104½ | 92 | VaEP pf9.75 | 11. | | z300 | 93 | 92 | 92 | —1½ |
| 30⅛ | 25½ | VaEP pf2.90 | 11. | | 14 | 26 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | — ⅛ |

Here and 3 pm prices. The following are closing prices. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81 | 67 | VaEP pf7.20 | 10. | | z50 | 69 | 69 | 69 | |
| 21⅛ | 7⅛ | Vornado .60 | 3.1 | 93 | 153 | 20 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 16 | 11⅛ | Vulcinc .75 | 5.1 | 5 | 3 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 26⅛ | VulcnM 1.60 | 4.9 | 7 | 3 | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | | — W—W—W — | | | | | | | |
| 37½ | 17½ | WUI .60 | 1.7 | 12 | 104 | 35⅛ | 35 | 35⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | 12 | Wabash .50 | 3.1 | 5 | x3 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 15½ | Wachov .76 | 4.6 | 7 | 15 | 17 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 3½ | WacoRty | | | 90 | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 19½ | WalMrt .30 | 1.2 | 12 | 12 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 23½ | Walarn 1.40 | 5.4 | 6 | 10 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | |
| 40 | 28 | WlkrA p1.60a | | | x1 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 33⅛ | 21⅛ | WallBus .84 | 3.4 | 7 | 7 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | |
| 27 | 17⅛ | WalMu 1.40 | 6.3 | 4 | 5 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 35½ | 26⅛ | WaltJm 1.80 | 6.0 | 5 | 203 | 30⅛ | 29½ | 29⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 10 | WaltJ pf 1 | 10. | | z200 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| 37½ | 27½ | WaltJ pf1.60 | 5.1 | | 10 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 7⅛ | WardFd | | 9 | 7 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 13⅛ | 7⅛ | Warnaco | | 4 | 10 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 21⅛ | WarnS 1.60 | 5.5 | 8 | 57 | 29 | 28⅛ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 32⅛ | WrnCom s 1 | 3.0 | 7 | 97 | 34⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32½ | 21½ | WarnrL 1.32 | 5.9 | 8 | 1657 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27 | 22⅛ | WashGs 2.40 | 9.9 | 13 | 21 | 24⅛ | 23⅛ | 24⅛ | |
| 32⅛ | 22⅛ | WshNat 1.40 | 4.7 | 7 | 2 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 20⅛ | WshWt 2.08 | 9.3 | 7 | 10 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅛ | 21½ | WasteM .70 | 2.2 | 12 | 31 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 15 | WatkInJ .40 | 1.8 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 21½ | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 4⅛ | WayGos .48 | 8.2 | 7 | 28 | 6 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 19 | 15⅛ | WayG pf1.60 | 10. | | 5 | 16 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| 9⅛ | 4⅛ | WeanUn .20 | 3.5 | 7 | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 38 | 10⅛ | WebbD .20 | 1.2 | 13 | x394 | 17⅛ | 16⅛ | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 22½ | WeisMk s.80 | 3.5 | 8 | 36 | 23 | 22½ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅛ | 25⅛ | WellsF 1.72 | 6.2 | 5 | 61 | 28⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 10⅛ | WelFM 1.25e | 8.7 | 9 | 30 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 40 | 31½ | WtPtPe 2.80 | 8.4 | 6 | 15 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | |
| 13 | 8⅛ | WstctT g.80 | | | x10 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 7⅛ | WnAirL .40 | 4.8 | 3 | 145 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 37 | 23⅛ | WAir pf 2 | 7.8 | | 7 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 23 | WnBnc 1.36 | 5.1 | 6 | 424 | 27 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 20⅛ | WnCoNA .43 | 1.2 | 12 | 51 | 34 | 33⅛ | 34 | + ⅛ |
| 60⅛ | 24⅛ | WPacIn 1 | 1.9 | | 99 | 54⅛ | 52⅛ | 53 | —1⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 15 | WnPubl .88 | 3.2 | 11 | 360 | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27½ | |
| 22 | 14½ | WUnion 1.40 | 7.0 | 9 | x1331 | 20⅛ | 19½ | 19⅛ | |
| 52 | 42 | WnUn pf4.60 | 9.5 | | 3 | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | |
| 58 | 47 | WnUn pf4.90 | 9.3 | | 2 | 52⅛ | 52½ | 52⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 9⅛ | WUn dpf1.18 | 12. | | 13 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 25½ | 21 | WUTl pf2.56 | 12. | | 4 | 22½ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 25 | 16 | WestgEl .97 | 5.5 | 5 | 2285 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 50½ | 41½ | Wstg pf 3.80 | 9.0 | | z50 | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | |
| 30⅛ | 23⅛ | Wstvac 1.32 | 4.7 | 7 | 321 | 28⅛ | 27⅛ | 28 | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 16 | Wevbrg 1.08 | 4.7 | 5 | 55 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 23⅛ | Weyerhr 1 | 3.4 | 8 | 261 | 29⅛ | 28⅛ | 29⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 47½ | 36⅛ | Weyr pf2.80 | 6.7 | | 7 | 41½ | 41⅛ | 41½ | |
| 41 | 26⅛ | WheelF 1.20 | 4.3 | 8 | 86 | 28 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 44⅛ | 29½ | WheelF pf 2 | 6.6 | | 3 | 30½ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 9 | WheelPit | | 2 | 40 | 18 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ½ |
| 58⅛ | 40½ | WhelPit pf6 | 12. | | z200 | 50 | 50 | 50 | +1 |
| 49½ | 32 | WhelPit pf5 | 12. | | z490 | 41½ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 17½ | Whirlpl 1.40 | 7.4 | 7 | 63 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27⅛ | 16⅛ | WhitC 1.20 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 44 | 37 | WhitC pfC3 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 15⅛ | 5⅛ | WhiteM | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 18⅛ | 9⅛ | Whittak .50 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 19⅛ | 11⅛ | Wickes 1.04 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 13⅛ | 6⅛ | Wieboldt .44 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 23⅛ | 14 | Williams 1 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 12⅛ | 6 | WilshrO .16 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 31⅛ | 25⅛ | WinDx 1.44 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 7⅛ | 2½ | Winnbgo | | | 14 | [illegible] | | | |
| 13⅛ | 9⅛ | WinterJ 1 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 29½ | 23⅛ | WisEP 2.28 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 106 | 93 | WisE pf8.90 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 23 | 19 | WisGas 1.92 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 21⅛ | 17⅛ | WiscPL 1.76 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 21⅛ | 16⅛ | WiscPS 1.62 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 25 | 18⅛ | Witco 1.20 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 17⅛ | 10 | WitrR .60 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 13⅛ | 6⅛ | WolvrW .30 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 20⅛ | 13½ | Womelc .60 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 31⅛ | 15⅛ | WoodPt .48 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 37 | 17⅛ | Wolwth 1.60 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 43 | 26⅛ | Wolw pf2.20 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 12⅛ | 5 | WorldAir | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 74⅛ | 56⅛ | Wrigly 2.40a | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 19⅛ | 8⅛ | Wurlitzr .40 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 19⅛ | 10⅛ | Wylgin .70 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 8⅛ | 7½ | WyleLb s.40 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 7½ | 3⅛ | Wyly | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| | | — X—Y—Z — | | | | | | | |
| 64 | 50 | Xerox 2.40 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 23 | 14⅛ | XTRA s .72 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 35⅛ | 13⅛ | Yates .20 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 21⅛ | 15 | ZaleCp 1 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 19⅛ | 10⅛ | Zapata .30b | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 89 | 61 | Zapata pf 2 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 17⅛ | 9⅛ | ZayreCp | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 19⅛ | 12 | ZenithR 1 | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 19⅛ | 12½ | Zurnlnd .80 | [illegible] | | | | | | |

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution. vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

## Market Summary

June 4, 1979

| | Today NYSE Close | Prev. Nationw Close |
|---|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 24.04 | 27.97 |
| Advanced | 715 | 761 |
| Volume Up (in millions) | N.A. | 12.25 |
| Declined | 684 | 644 |
| Volume Down (in millions) | N.A. | 8.23 |
| Unchanged | 461 | 480 |
| Total issues | 1,860 | 1,885 |
| New highs | N.A. | 31 |
| New lows | N.A. | 24 |

| | High | Low | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | 99.76 | 98.61 | 99.32 | +0.15 |
| Industrials | 110.91 | 109.63 | 110.40 | +0.15 |
| Utilities | 49.62 | 49.00 | 49.44 | +0.09 |
| Finance | 12.07 | 11.93 | 12.02 | +0.01 |
| Transp. | 14.46 | 14.27 | 14.40 | +0.09 |

### NYSE Index

| | High | Low | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | 56.03 | 55.99 | 56.13 | +0.10 |
| Industrials | 61.91 | 61.73 | 61.91 | +0.14 |
| Transp. | 46.56 | 46.46 | 46.56 | +0.09 |
| Utilities | 37.62 | 37.62 | 37.62 | —0.07 |
| Finance | 59.62 | 59.40 | 59.62 | +0.15 |

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| | Shares Buy | Sales | *Short |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 1 | 115,859 | 281,854 | 876 |
| May 31 | 124,368 | 308,622 | 855 |
| May 30 | 120,096 | 282,273 | 1,045 |
| May 29 | 131,974 | 323,313 | 948 |
| May 25 | 112,227 | 275,469 | 636 |

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

### American Most Actives

| | Today AMEX Close | Prev. Nationw Close |
|---|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 3.77 | 3.69 |
| Advanced | 283 | 280 |
| Volume Up (in millions) | N.A. | 2.34 |
| Declined | 284 | 248 |
| Volume Down (in millions) | N.A. | 1.02 |
| Unchanged | 241 | 283 |
| Total issues | 808 | 811 |
| New highs | N.A. | 21 |
| New lows | N.A. | 6 |

### AMEX Index

| High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N.A. | N.A. | 189.25 | +1.25 |

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

| | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16569 Abitibi | $18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ¼ |
| 500 Acklands | $15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | |
| 4700 Agnico E | $8⅛ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 1400 Agra Ind A | $6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 45672 Alta Gas A | $22 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | + ¼ |
| 200 Algo Cent | $23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 16850 Am Banza | $20⅛ | 20 | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| 2215 Andres W A | $15 | 14⅞ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 600 Argus C pr | $15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 470 Asbestos | $44⅛ | 44 | 44 | |
| 2900 Atco A | $21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | + ¼ |
| 30933 BP Can | $26⅛ | 25⅞ | 26½ | + ⅛ |
| 24935 Bank N S | $22½ | 22⅛ | 22¼ | — ¼ |
| 550 Baton B | $13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 1500 Beth Cop A | $21½ | 19 | 21½ | +2½ |
| 3600 Bralor Res | $14 | 13½ | 13½ | + ½ |
| 5150 Bramalea | $20⅛ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17900 Brenda M | $17 | 16 | 17 | + ⅜ |
| 5755 BCFP | $21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | |
| 1327 BC Phone | $18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7753 Brunswk | $6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 100 Budd Can | $8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 600 CAE A | $28 | 28 | 28 | + ¼ |
| 9700 Cad Frv | $17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | |
| 9261 Cal Pow A | $45⅛ | 45 | 45 | — ½ |
| 2700 Camflo | $15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 22575 C Nor West | $11¼ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 425 C Packrs | $28⅛ | 28 | 28⅛ | |
| 4025 Can Perm | $20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 1675 Can Trust A | $26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 600 C Tung | $25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 200 CCablesy A | $21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1600 Can Cel | $9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 36550 Cl Bk Com | $26¼ | 25½ | 25⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 1555 Cdn Tire A | $31¼ | 31 | 31 | — ⅛ |
| 1578 C Uliles | $20 | 19⅞ | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 1360 Candel Oil | $42 | 41 | 41 | — 1 |
| 1375 Cassiar | $11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| 2800 Celanese | $5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 100 C Holiday I | $9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 4900 Con Distrb | $10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 17591 Cons Gas | $22⅞ | 22½ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1200 Con Fardy | 345 | 345 | 345 | |
| 2300 Conwest | $6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 22263 Coseka R | $9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 16275 Craigmt | $6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 1900 Crush Intl | $14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8040 Cyprus | $15⅛ | 14½ | 14⅞ | — ½ |
| 45610 Daon Dev | $14½ | 13½ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 500 Daon A | $7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4831 Dealson | $22 | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | |
| 15700 Dicknsn | $8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 285 D Bridge | $35⅛ | 35 | 35⅛ | + ½ |
| 3030 Dofasco A | $33⅛ | 33½ | 33½ | — ¼ |
| 10535 Dom Store | $18⅛ | 18½ | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| 1555 Du Pont | $21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 17300 Dylex L A | $14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | |
| 3840 East Mal | 188 | 180 | 180 | — 9 |
| 900 Electhom A | $5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1675 Emco | $10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 9025 Falcon C | $7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 6315 Fibre Nik A | $57¼ | 56⅞ | 56⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 3600 Fed Ind A | $7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 1000 Fed Pion | $40½ | 40½ | 40½ | + 1 |
| 7575 Francona | $11¼ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 200 Fruehauf | $10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3250 G M Res | 450 | 435 | 440 | —10 |

## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 1, 1979

| | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3200 G Distrb w | 265 | 250 | 265 | +13 |
| 10350 Gibraltar | $7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 25500 Granduc | 135 | 134 | 135 | +10 |
| 1880 Gt Oil Sds | $16 | 15⅞ | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 1045 GL Forest | $42 | 42 | 42 | — ⅛ |
| 12 Greyhnd | $21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 65 Guar Trst | $8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 100 H Group A | 400 | 400 | 400 | |
| 730 Hard Crp A | 345 | 340 | 345 | + 5 |
| 27860 Harlequin | $14⅞ | 14⅛ | 14⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 2130 Hawker A | $11⅛ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 296 Hayes D | $12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 12646 H Bay Co | $27⅞ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | |
| 10460 IAC | $17⅛ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 11400 Indal | $15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 1050 Indusmin | $21 | 21 | 21 | + ½ |
| 200 Inglis | $14⅛ | 14½ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1965 Inland Gas | $13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4222 Int Mogul | $6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 10999 Intpr Pipe | $20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 825 Inv Grp A | $15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 5550 Ivaco A | $17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | |
| 1450 Jannock | $24½ | 24⅛ | 24½ | + ⅛ |
| 89085 Kaiser Re | $21⅞ | 21 | 21⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 45600 Kam Kotia | 485 | 470 | 475 | +10 |
| 1100 Kelsey H | $25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 2073 Kerr A A | $9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2704 Labatt A | $20⅛ | 20½ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 525 Lab Min | $40½ | 40 | 40 | |
| 14450 Lacana | $5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | |
| 150 LOnt Cem | $5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 3701 LL Lac | 355 | 350 | 350 | — 5 |
| 1722 Lob Co A | 425 | 425 | 425 | —10 |
| 2747 Lob Co B | 435 | 420 | 425 | |
| 200 Loeb M | $11⅛ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 6175 MICC | $13¼ | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 835 Mclan H A | $22⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 29205 MB Ltd | $23⅛ | 23½ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1100 McGraw H | $9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 3135 Molson A | $26 | 25½ | 25⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 4245 Moore | $39⅞ | 39 | 39⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 23950 Murphy | $18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 100 Nat Trust | $23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 38351 Norando | $48½ | 48 | 48½ | |
| 149854 Norcen | $22⅞ | 21⅞ | 22⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 1200 NTecm B w | $23⅞ | 23⅛ | 23⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 650 Nowsco W | $30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 23400 Oakwood P | $6⅞ | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | + ½ |
| 42865 Ocelot B | $15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 3250 Oshawa A | $7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 16245 Page Pet | $15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7300 Pamour A | $7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 2238 PanCan P | $52½ | 51½ | 52½ | + 1 |
| 122 Patino N V | $24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 21446 Pembina | $9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 2764 Petrofina | $32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32½ | + ½ |
| 2350 Pevto Oils | $11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 1335 Pine Point | $34⅝ | 34 | 34⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 34150 Place G | 280 | 265 | 280 | +10 |
| 19025 Placer | $27 | 26½ | 26⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 2100 Ram | $9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 600 Redpath | $15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 4250 Rd Stenhs A | $9⅛ | 9½ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1450 Reichhold | $12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅞ | + ½ |

| | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7970 Revnu Pro | [illegible] | | | |
| 1010 Roman | [illegible] | | | |
| 14200 Sceptre | [illegible] | | | |
| 900 Scotts A | [illegible] | | | |
| 54427 Shell Can | [illegible] | | | |
| 7130 Sherritt | [illegible] | | | |
| 100 Sigma | [illegible] | | | |
| 10258 Simpsons | [illegible] | | | |
| 2765 Simpsn S A | [illegible] | | | |
| 695 Slater Stl | [illegible] | | | |
| 1289 Southm | [illegible] | | | |
| 600 St Brodcst | [illegible] | | | |
| 30794 Stelco A | [illegible] | | | |
| 1050 Steep R | 395 | 395 | 395 | |
| 10900 Sulpetro B | [illegible] | | | |
| 1200 Taro | [illegible] | | | |
| 2350 Teck Cor A | [illegible] | | | |
| 4401 Teck Cor B | [illegible] | | | |
| 630 Teledyne | [illegible] | | | |
| 3355 Tex Can | [illegible] | | | |
| 11650 Thom N A | [illegible] | | | |
| 6510 Tor Dm Bk | [illegible] | | | |
| 2050 Torstar B | [illegible] | | | |
| 2345 Traders A | [illegible] | | | |
| 5285 Trns Mt A | [illegible] | | | |
| 16574 TrCan PL | [illegible] | | | |
| 21710 Turbo Ct B | [illegible] | | | |
| 24565 UGas A | [illegible] | | | |
| 19464 Union Oil | [illegible] | | | |
| 250 U Keno | [illegible] | | | |
| 1850 U Siscoe | [illegible] | | | |
| 300 Un Carbid | [illegible] | | | |
| 1500 Van Der | [illegible] | | | |
| 31500 Versil Cor | [illegible] | | | |
| 500 Vestgron | [illegible] | | | |
| 500 Welawod | [illegible] | | | |
| 2450 West Mine | [illegible] | | | |
| 3464 Weston | [illegible] | | | |
| 21610 Woodwd A | [illegible] | | | |
| 9950 Yk Bear | [illegible] | | | |

Total sales [illegible] shares

## Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices June 1, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

| | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 AlgomaSt | [illegible] | | | |
| 9404 Bnk Mont | [illegible] | | | |
| 424 Can Cmt | $13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 100 Can Brln | [illegible] | | | |
| 300 Dom TxtA | [illegible] | | | |
| 300 FCA Int | 325 | 325 | 325 | + 5 |
| 525 Imasco | [illegible] | | | |
| 1000 MntTrst | [illegible] | | | |
| 9105 Royal Bk | [illegible] | | | |
| 8490 RoyTrstco | [illegible] | | | |
| 2515 Steinbrg A | [illegible] | | | |
| 2036 Utd Asbest | 295 | 295 | 295 | + 5 |
| 140 Zellers | [illegible] | | | |

Total sales 473,357 shares

## Canadian Indexes

June 4, 1979

| | Close | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Toronto | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Montreal: Stock Exchange industrials index. Toronto: TSE 300 index.

## Tokyo Exchange

June 4, 1979

| | Price Yen | | Price Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Glass | 334 | Matsu E. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canon | 518 | Mitsubishi [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dai Nip. Print | 559 | Mitsubishi Corp | [illegible] |
| Fuji Bank | 338 | Mitsui Co | [illegible] |
| Fuji Photo | 590 | Mitsukosh | [illegible] |
| Hitachi | 248 | Nippon [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Honda Motor | 581 | Sharp | [illegible] |
| C. Itoh | 433 | Sony Corp | [illegible] |
| Japan Air L. | 2,910 | Sumitomo [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansai El Pwr | 1,320 | Taisho [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kao Soap | 555 | Takeda | 453 |
| Kirin Brewery | 423 | Teijin | 143 |
| Komatsu | [illegible] | Tokyo Marine | 523 |
| Kubota | [illegible] | Toray | 165 |
| Matsu El Ind. | 594 | Toyota | [illegible] |

## Syria-Iraq Talks Set for June 16

DAMASCUS, June 4 (AP) — Presidents Hafez Assad of Syria and Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq have set June 16 as the date for their planned unity talks in Baghdad, the Syrian government announced today.

It said the talks will culminate in the signing of a formula for constitutional union between the two countries. The unification process began last October in opposition to Egyptian-Israeli peace moves, ending a decade of hostility between Syria and Iraq.

Mr. Assad and Maj. Gen. Bakr also will chart a program for merging their respective wings of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Party, the announcement said.

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the June 4, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | $ | £ | DM | FF | L.It. | Gldr. | BF com. | SwissF. | Dan.Kr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London (b) | 2.07855 | — | 3.9725 | 9.185 | 1,775.00 | 4.3495 | 63.88 | 3.5925 | 11.4715 |
| Milan | 854.45 | 1,775.10 | 446.35 | 193.04 | — | 407.46 | 27.761 | 493.72 | 154.74 |
| New York (c) | — | 2.07775 | 1.9111 | 4.4185 | 854.15 | 2.0937 | 30.745 | 1.72625 | 5.512 |

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona 5.524; Escudo: 49.85; Israeli £: 24.175; Peseta: 66.025; Schilling: Closed; Sw. krona: 4.3805; Yen 219.425; Norw. krona: 5.185; Fin mark: 4.0055; Belgian financial franc: 31.72; Hong Kong $: 5.104; Singapore $: 2.2045; Canadian $: 85.115 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 3pm EST rates for New York.


# "We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100", he said.

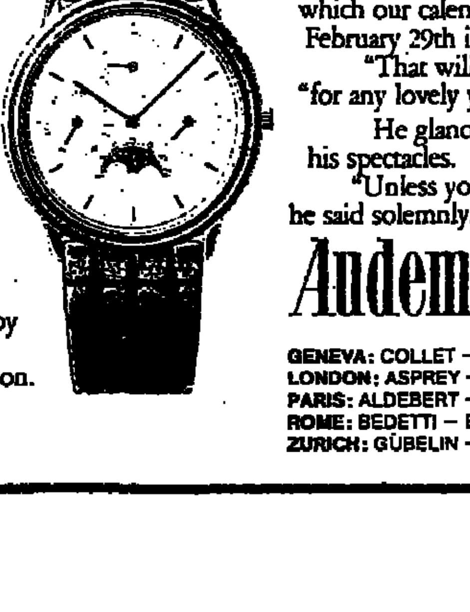
His eyes twinkled. The finely-edged gold case gleamed in his hand.

This was no ordinary watch.

Its exquisitely enamelled face showed the day, the month and the phases of the moon as well as the time and date.

The man explained how months of craftsmanship had made this perpetual calendar one of the most sophisticated and accurate timepieces ever created by the human hand.

Except for one small omission.



"Following the normal four-year cycle," he elaborated, "2100 should be a leap year. But it's not. It happens to be the one year in centuries in which our calendar catches up. There'll be no February 29th in 2100."

"That will make it difficult," I commented, "for any lovely young lady wanting to propose to me".

He glanced at me quizzically over the top of his spectacles.

"Unless you forget to make the adjustment," he said solemnly.

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET — GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — KUNZ & Cie.
LONDON: ASPREY — GARRARD — GRAFF
PARIS: ALDEBERT — CLERC — FRED
ROME: BEDETTI — BULGARI
ZURICH: GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — MEISTER

# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — A—A—A — | | | | | | | | |
| 13¾ | 9⅝ | AAR | .38 | 3.7 | 6 | 6 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3½ | AAV | .29e | 7.0 | 6 | 3 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 12 | 6⅝ | APS | .44 | 5.5 | 6 | 25 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 7 | AVC | | | 5 | 9 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅞ | 17 | AVX | .50 | 1.5 | 11 | 27 | 34 | 33½ | 33½ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | AZL | | | 11 | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6½ | AbrdMf | .40b | 4.4 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | AcmePr | | | | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 5 | 2⅝ | Action | | | | 23 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 14⅞ | 7¼ | ActonCp | .30 | 2.6 | 7 | 80 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½ | — ⅜ |
| 15½ | 7½ | AdamR | .12 | .9 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ¼ |
| 28⅝ | 13¼ | AdobeO | .20 | .8 | 24 | 80 | 26 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅝ | AeslsCp | | | 6 | 32 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 9½ | AeroFlo | .30a | 1.8 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 3 | Aeronca | | | | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 5⅛ | AffilHsp | .28 | 4.9 | 9 | 5 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 16¼ | AffilPub | .80 | 3.6 | 8 | 2 | 22⅝ | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | + ¼ |
| 9⅝ | 5½ | AfterSix | .32 | 6.0 | 5 | 16 | 5⅜ | d 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 4⅝ | AlskAir | .20r | 4.3 | 3 | 24 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 5 | Alcolac | .18 | 2.1 | 8 | 11 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8½ | 2⅝ | AllegA | wtO | | | 9 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 5⅛ | AlmySt | .20e | 2.6 | 8 | 36 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | + ¼ |
| 10⅝ | 3⅝ | Alphaln | .10e | 1.1 | 12 | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 13 | 8¾ | Altamil | .32e | 2.7 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 2 | 13-16 | AltecCp | | | 16 | 27 | 1 | 15-16 | 15-16 | —1-16 |
| 8⅝ | 6⅛ | Altec pf | | | | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 71½ | 31⅝ | Amdhl | .40 | 1.1 | 12 | 358 | 37½ | 36¼ | 37 | — ¾ |
| 17 | 6⅝ | AmAgro | | | 9 | 15 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 40½ | 22 | AmBrd wf | | | | 1 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | — ¾ |
| 11 | 7⅝ | ABusPd | .40 | 4.3 | 7 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | |
| 6¼ | 2 | AmCapCp | | | | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 11⅛ | 7 | AGarPd | .34 | 3.6 | 8 | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 6⅝ | AlntPlct | | | | 19 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | |
| 4⅞ | 2¼ | Alsraell | .09e | 2.3 | 3 | 24 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 6½ | AMzeA | .48 | 4.4 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 6½ | AMzeB | .48 | 4.4 | 7 | 1 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 46⅛ | 30⅝ | AmMfg | 1.90t | 5.1 | 6 | 4 | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| 12⅝ | 9⅝ | AMdBld | s | | 17 | 76 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10⅝ | |
| 24¼ | 8¼ | AMotln | .30 | 2.2 | 6 | 68 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13½ | |
| 34 | 22⅝ | AmPetf | 2.20 | 6.7 | 8 | 42 | 33 | 32¾ | 33 | +1⅛ |
| 14¼ | 7⅛ | APrecs | .40 | 4.4 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 11⅛ | 5⅝ | AScIE | .04e | .6 | | 34 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 17 | 12½ | AmSeat | .40 | 3.2 | 11 | 3 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 15¼ | 8 | AmTec | .50a | 5.6 | 4 | 51 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 8½ | AngloC | .18e | 1.1 | 8 | 170 | 16⅞ | 16 | 16¼ | + ¼ |
| 21 | 7⅞ | Anken | .52 | 2.5 | 11 | 2 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | |
| 11⅝ | 6⅝ | Anthony | .40 | 3.7 | 4 | 37 | 10⅞ | 10¼ | 10⅞ | + ½ |
| 17½ | 7½ | AplDta | .16 | 1.8 | 7 | 62 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 5⅛ | ApldDev | | | 18 | 276 | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 14¾ | AqutCd | g.47 | | | 207 | 31½ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — ½ |
| 15⅛ | 7 | Armin | .12 | .8 | 9 | 25 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 10¾ | 6 | ArrowA | .20 | 2.8 | 4 | 12 | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ¼ |
| 14¼ | 6⅝ | Arundel | | | 6 | 19 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 12 | Asamer | g.30 | | | 38 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ | |
| 2½ | ¾ | AsklnSvc | | | | 7 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1½ | 11-16 | Atco ind | | | | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 3⅝ | 1⅞ | AtlsCM | .05e | 1.8 | 13 | 65 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 3½ | AtlasCp wf | | | | 21 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 3⅝ | Audiotr | .16 | 2.8 | 6 | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 12¼ | Augat s | .40 | 2.0 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 19½ | 19¾ | + ½ |
| 8⅛ | 1⅝ | AutoTrn | | | | 50 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 1⅞ | AutmRad | | | | 138 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 42⅜ | 28⅝ | AutoSw | 1.20 | 3.0 | 11 | 12 | 40 | 39⅞ | 40 | + ¼ |
| 8½ | 4⅛ | AVEMC | .34 | 6.6 | 5 | 19 | 5½ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| 25 | 16⅝ | Avandl | 1.20 | 7.0 | 24 | 5 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | + ⅜ |
| 19¼ | 7⅞ | Aydin | | | 11 | 71 | 13⅝ | 12¾ | 13⅛ | — ⅜ |
| | | — B—B—B — | | | | | | | | |
| 2⅞ | ⅞ | BRT | | | | 17 | 1⅛ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 2⅞ | BTU | | | 15 | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 14¼ | 9 | Badger | .70 | 7.0 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 34 | 19⅝ | Baldor | .28 | .9 | 13 | 13 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29½ | — ⅜ |
| 7⅞ | 5⅛ | BaldwS | .32a | 4.8 | | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 15¼ | BanFd | 1.62e | 9.1 | | 18 | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | 1¼ | Bangor wt | | | | 65 | 2⅝ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 11½ | 7 | Banistr | g.40 | | | 7 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2½ | 1¼ | Barclay | | | | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 3⅜ | BarnesE | | | 12 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 13 | 6½ | Barnwl | .20 | 2.1 | | 6 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | | BarryR | s.16 | 1.2 | 11 | 36 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 9⅞ | 3⅝ | BarthS | | | 13 | 18 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 6⅛ | 2⅝ | BaruchF | | | 27 | 75 | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 4 | + ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 1⅝ | Barwick | | | | 10 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 15⅞ | BnfStA | s.40 | 2.2 | 6 | 6 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 17¼ | BnfStB | s.40 | 2.1 | 6 | 4 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 2½ | BergEnl | | | 6 | 73 | 6⅞ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 5⅝ | BergnB | .24 | 2.2 | 8 | 92 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 19½ | 13⅛ | BrgB | pf1.15 | 6.3 | | 8 | 18⅞ | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ⅛ |
| 8½ | 2⅝ | BerzO | | | | 52 | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2⅝ | |
| 3½ | 1⅜ | Berven | | | | 19 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | Beverly | .12e | 2.0 | 9 | 41 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 8 | BicPen | .48 | 5.1 | 7 | 39 | 9⅞ | 9¼ | 9½ | — ¼ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | Bickfrd | .05e | 2.4 | 6 | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 28 | 17⅜ | BinkMf | 1b | 5.3 | 6 | 6 | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 15⅝ | Blount | .64 | 2.8 | 6 | 4 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3⅛ | BodinAp | | | | 57 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 15 | 6⅝ | BoltBer | .20 | 1.6 | | 2 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 27 | 14⅝ | BowVall | g.10 | | | 133 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 5⅛ | 4⅞ | BowlA n | .24 | 4.7 | 7 | 10 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 9 | 3 | Bowmar | | | 24 | 46 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 24 | 12⅝ | Bowne | .48b | 2.5 | 8 | x6 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 5½ | BradfdN | .36 | 3.8 | 7 | x18 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | Branch | .20 | 4.8 | 3 | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 8¼ | Braniff wt | | | | 2 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 22⅞ | 13 | Brascan | 1a | 4.8 | 6 | 748 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 5⅝ | BreezeCp | .57t | 5.6 | 6 | 4 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 11½ | BristBr | .60 | 3.0 | 8 | 3 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| 6 | 3⅛ | BroDart | .20 | 4.7 | 11 | 5 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | BrodySe | | | | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 19½ | 10 | BrooksP | .44 | 2.6 | 9 | 9 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 8⅝ | 7 | BrownCo wt | | | | 293 | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | — ⅜ |
| 36 | 24⅝ | BrnFA | 1.16 | 3.8 | 10 | x2 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | + ¼ |
| 37⅛ | 24⅝ | BrnFB | 1.16 | 3.7 | 10 | x11 | 31⅞ | 31 | 31⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 5 | 4 | BrnF pf | .40 | 9.1 | | x1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 10⅛ | Buell | .50 | 4.4 | 5 | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 6 | 3⅛ | Bufidex | | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | Burgess | | | | 5 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 15⅝ | 8⅝ | Burnsin | .60 | 5.9 | 6 | x36 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | | — C—C—C — | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 10 | CK Pet | .16 | 1.1 | 31 | 28 | 14⅝ | 13⅞ | 14⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 5⅝ | CDI | | | 7 | 7 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 16⅞ | 6½ | CHB Fd | .57t | 8.8 | 5 | 39 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 6¼ | 3⅝ | CMI Cp | .05e | .9 | 9 | 135 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ¼ |
| 23⅞ | 11⅛ | CSE | 1.28 | 5.6 | 5 | 25 | 22⅝ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 29⅞ | 12⅛ | CWTran | .70 | 2.8 | 5 | 27 | 25⅞ | 24⅞ | 25⅛ | +1 |
| 9 | 4⅞ | CagleA | .05e | .7 | 3 | 7 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ¼ |
| 22⅛ | 13 | Caldor | .40a | 2.3 | 6 | x18 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | |
| 13⅝ | 4⅞ | Calcomp | | | 20 | 4 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | |
| 56½ | 26 | CalPIC | 2 | 3.9 | 7 | 15 | 52 | 51½ | 51½ | — ⅜ |
| 24¼ | 11⅛ | Camco | .30 | 1.3 | 11 | 17 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 4 | CmpChb | g | | | 39 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 14⅞ | 6⅝ | CdnHmst | g | | | 506 | u15⅛ | 14½ | 15 | + ½ |
| 11⅝ | 5⅛ | CdMarc | g | 3.8 | | 17 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 19⅞ | 12⅝ | CdnMer | g | | | 47 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | + ¼ |
| 32½ | 14¾ | CdnOcc | g.58a | | | x1 | 30⅞ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 114½ | 48 | CdnSupO | g | | | 121 | 112⅝ | 111¼ | 111⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | CapitlFd | .20 | 5.3 | 4 | 11 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ¼ |
| 32⅞ | 25 | Carnat | 1.50 | 5.7 | 7 | 347 | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26½ | — ½ |
| 19 | 12 | CaroEn | 1.20 | 6.7 | 6 | 13 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 | |
| 14½ | 6⅛ | Cavitm | .10e | .8 | 14 | 8 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 49 | 39⅝ | CenPLpf | 4 | 9.5 | | z25 | 42 | 42 | 42 | +1 |
| 6⅝ | 5½ | CenlSe | .65 | 11. | | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 6⅛ | 3½ | CtryFa | .05e | .9 | 6 | 2 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 22⅛ | 12⅞ | Cenvill | 1.20 | 7.3 | 5 | 38 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16½ | — ¼ |
| 6¾ | 2⅝ | CertifCp | | | 10 | 42 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | Cetec | .08 | 1.6 | 10 | 46 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5. | |
| 7⅝ | 6¼ | ChadMl | .40 | 8.7 | 6 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 1⅜ | ChampHo | | | 13 | 160 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 13⅛ | ChartM | s | | 6 | 23 | 15 | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 19⅝ | ChRv | 1.60a | 8.0 | 12 | 6 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 37 | 15⅝ | ChiefDv | g1e | | | 249 | u38⅝ | 37 | 37⅝ | + ⅜ |
| | | ChiefDv wt | | | | 61 | 19⅝ | 18⅞ | 19⅝ | |
| 11⅛ | 6⅝ | Childwld | | | 6 | 11 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 6½ | ChllmCp | .30 | 4.1 | 4 | 23 | 7⅝ | 6⅝ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 13 | CircleK | 1 | 5.8 | 8 | 11 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 7⅛ | Citation | .56 | 5.7 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 10⅛ | CityGas | .92 | 7.1 | 6 | x3 | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 3⅜ | ClarkC | .18e | 3.8 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 11⅝ | 5⅞ | Clarostat | | | 6 | 4 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 14 | Clausng | s | | 5 | 2 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ¼ |
| 20 | 8⅝ | Clopay | .32 | 3.0 | 8 | 90 | 10⅝ | 9 | 10⅝ | +1⅜ |
| 6⅛ | 2⅝ | Cohu | .16e | 3.8 | 13 | 78 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 14⅝ | Colemn | .92 | 5.2 | 7 | 14 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 21¾ | 9⅛ | ColCml | | | 70 | 177 | 17⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 6⅝ | Colwell | .60 | 4.4 | 9 | 5 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ¼ |
| 35 | 22⅝ | Cominc | g 2 | | | 18 | 31½ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | + ¼ |
| 16¼ | 13⅛ | ComA | pf1.60 | 11. | | 2 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 19⅞ | 9¼ | ComMtl | .60 | 3.2 | 5 | 26 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 35¼ | 13⅝ | Comdint | | | 9 | 71 | 31 | 30½ | 30⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5½ | 1½ | ComdrCp | | | 71 | 30 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | Compo | s.20 | 2.1 | 12 | 64 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | CompuD | | | 6 | 4 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 13-16 | Complnv | | | | 20 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅞ | 18⅝ | Conchm | .80 | 4.0 | 7 | 6 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅜ | ConcrdF | | | 6 | 11 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ¼ |
| 18½ | 8⅝ | Condec | .30t | 3.2 | | 7 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 4 | 2⅝ | ConnllyC | | | | 6 | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 10⅝ | 5 | ConrHm | | | 6 | 110 | u10⅞ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | + ⅞ |
| 28⅞ | 16⅛ | Conrock | .90a | 3.4 | 8 | 2 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | + ¼ |
| 5½ | 3½ | Conroy | .16 | 4.1 | 4 | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 12⅝ | 5⅝ | ConsOG | | | | 124 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 10 | — ¼ |
| 7-64 | 1-128 | ConsOG rt | | | | 779 | 1-64 | 1-128 | 1-128 | |
| 11½ | 8⅝ | ConsRet | .60 | 6.2 | 8 | 3 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 3 | ContMH | | | 5 | 3 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 13-16 | ¼ | ContTel wt | | | | 6 | 7-16 | ⅜ | ⅜ | —1-16 |
| 10 | 5¼ | Cookin | .20e | 3.6 | 3 | 28 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 14 | CookP | .15t | | 19 | 33 | 31½ | 30½ | 31½ | + ½ |
| 27½ | 13 | CoreLb | .28 | 1.2 | 17 | 5 | 23¾ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ¼ |
| 31⅝ | 14¼ | Cornlius | .80 | 4.3 | 9 | 19 | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18½ | — ¼ |
| 5½ | 2¼ | Cramer | | | | 11 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 3¼ | 1⅛ | CrestFo | | | 5 | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 9½ | CrestOil | .24a | 1.0 | 31 | 139 | u25⅝ | 24¼ | 25⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 12½ | 9½ | CrestOil wt | | | | 35 | u12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| 32⅞ | 18 | Crompt | 1.40 | 5.1 | 5 | 7 | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 32½ | 23 | CrossAT | 1.20 | 4.5 | 9 | 5 | 26½ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ¼ |
| 8⅝ | 6¼ | CrowlM | .50 | 6.3 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 80⅝ | 20⅞ | CwnCP | .60a | .8 | 4 | 288 | 78½ | 72⅝ | 78¼ | +6½ |
| 8½ | 7⅝ | Crownln | s | | | 2 | 7½ | d 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ¼ |
| 17½ | 9¼ | CrutcR | .36 | 2.6 | 18 | 73 | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | — ¼ |
| 32⅞ | 14⅞ | CrystlO | .60 | 1.9 | 47 | 29 | 31⅞ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅞ | 15 | CubicCp | .60 | 3.6 | 6 | 26 | 16⅞ | 16¼ | 16⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 22½ | 16¼ | Curtice | 1.10 | 5.6 | 5 | 30 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅝ | + ⅞ |
| | | — D—D—D — | | | | | | | | |
| 5⅝ | 2⅞ | DCL | | | 6 | 7 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 3⅝ | 2½ | DWG | .35t | 12. | 8 | 69 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| 14¼ | 6¾ | Damson | | | | 161 | 10½ | 10 | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 9⅝ | DataAc | n | | 9 | 13 | 9⅝ | d 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 25⅝ | 13⅝ | Datapd | .30 | 2.3 | 7 | 228 | 13⅝ | d13 | 13⅛ | — ¼ |
| 14⅝ | 9 | DayMn | .25e | 1.9 | 22 | 6 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 7⅛ | 1⅝ | DeRose | | | 22 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 4¼ | 2½ | Decoratr | .24 | 9.1 | 9 | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 13½ | DelLabs | .48 | 3.2 | 14 | 22 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 14⅝ | 6 | DelhiO | .07e | .5 | 17 | 13 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | + ⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 7 | DelwdF | .60 | 7.9 | 9 | 2 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 9 | DevCpA | | | 4 | 20 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 17 | DevonGp | s | | 4 | z50 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ¼ |
| 7⅝ | 2⅝ | Digicon | | | 33 | 97 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6 | + ¼ |
| 18 | 14⅝ | Dillard | .40 | 2.4 | 6 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ¼ |
| 2⅝ | 1 | Diodes | | | | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 36 | 14 | Documat | | | 12 | 45 | 24⅝ | 24¼ | 24½ | + ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 29 | DomeP | g s | | 14 | 3253 | u41 | 39¼ | 40⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 24½ | 15¼ | Domtr | g1.80a | | | 64 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | — ⅛ |
| 19½ | 12⅝ | Downy | .46 | 3.3 | 4 | 2 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 16⅞ | DrexUt | 1.68 | 9.5 | | 4 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | + ¼ |
| 12¼ | 8 | DrivHarr | | | | 15 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | — ¼ |
| 14⅝ | 7 | DrPair | .48 | 5.8 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 1¾ | 13-16 | Dunlop | .08r | 5.6 | 8 | 10 | 17-16 | 17-16 | 17-16 | |
| 19⅞ | 13 | DpbxPd | .80 | 4.2 | 4 | 9 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19 | |
| 13½ | 8⅝ | DurTst | .40b | 4.0 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 2⅝ | Dynictn | | | | 275 | 1290 u 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 27¼ | 13⅝ | Dyneer | .72 | 3.0 | 7 | 5 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅛ | + ½ |
| | | — E—E—E — | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3⅝ | EAC | .21e | 5.3 | | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 15⅝ | 8½ | EECO | .24 | 2.2 | 10 | 8 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 21⅝ | 11¼ | EarthRes | 1 | 4.8 | 9 | 153 | 21⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | — ½ |
| 4⅝ | 3¼ | EazorE | .24 | 6.4 | 5 | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 1⅝ | Edmos | | | | 11 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| 21½ | 14⅝ | EDO | .60 | 3.2 | 8 | 9 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 14⅝ | 8⅛ | Elsren | .10a | .7 | 11 | 332 | 14½ | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 7¼ | 3 | ElAudD | | | | 3 | 28 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ — ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 15⅛ | Electrog | 1 | 5.6 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | + ½ |
| 36½ | 23⅛ | ElecAm | 1.40 | 4.1 | 7 | 14 | 33⅝ | 33¼ | 33⅝ | + ½ |
| 16⅝ | 14¼ | Elsinor | n | | 24 | 346 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 9½ | 6⅛ | EmrRd | | | 4 | 61 | 7 | 6½ | 6⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 10½ | 5⅝ | EngyRs | .24 | 3.0 | 18 | 67 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | + ¼ |
| 18 | 11⅛ | EsqRd | .57b | 3.6 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 21⅝ | 13 | EvansAr | .40 | 2.9 | 9 | 19 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14 | |
| 8⅝ | 4½ | Exechve | | | 9 | 4 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| | | — F—F—F — | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 6⅝ | FPA | .40 | 4.4 | 2 | 11 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 9½ | 3⅝ | FSF Ind | .12 | 2.2 | | 25 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 9⅝ | Fabind | s | | 4 | 18 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅝ | FairTex | | | 4 | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅛ | FairfNob | | | | 16 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 2½ | FalrmC | .15 | 2.0 | 29 | 140 | u 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 7½ | + ⅜ |
| 16½ | 9 | FamDir | .36 | 2.9 | 7 | 6 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12¼ | + ¼ |
| 14 | 8½ | FayDrg | .24b | 2.4 | 7 | 3 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 21 | 12⅝ | FedMart | .60 | 3.5 | | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| 19¼ | 14⅝ | FedRt | 1.36 | 8.4 | 16 | 7 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 4⅝ | FedRes | | | 18 | 76 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅜ |
| 33⅝ | 18⅝ | Felmnt | .25 | .8 | 16 | 23 | 31½ | 31 | 31 | — ½ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅛ | Fidelco | | | | 21 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 16 | 11⅝ | FinGen | .40b | 3.0 | 7 | 7 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 13⅝ | 10⅝ | FinGnA | .40b | 3.7 | | 5 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ½ |
| 18⅝ | 7½ | FtConn | 1a | 11. | 7 | 3 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3¼ | Fstmrk | | | | 8 | 6 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ — ¼ |
| 18⅝ | 10 | FischrP | 1t | 7.8 | 6 | 21 | 13 | 12¾ | 12⅞ | — ¼ |
| 4½ | 1⅝ | Fishman | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 19⅛ | 15⅝ | FitchGE | 1.80 | 10. | 5 | 7 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ¼ |
| 6 | 3⅛ | Flagg | | | 13 | 68 | u 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 3⅝ | FlanEnt | | | 5 | 8 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 19⅝ | 18 | FlighlSf | s | | 15 | 18 | 18 | d17⅝ | 18 | — ¼ |
| 12 | 7¼ | FlaRck | .21e | 2.4 | 4 | 6 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 7 | FlowGen | | | 12 | 172 | 16⅝ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 16½ | 10⅛ | Flowers | .44 | 3.6 | 7 | 4 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | FlukeJ | s | | 12 | 24 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 18 | 5⅝ | Foodrm | .50 | 7.1 | 4 | 11 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | |
| 18¼ | 6 | FooteM | .45e | 4.5 | 11 | 30 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | — ½ |

(Continued on Page 11)

NEW YORK, June 4 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

| Commodity and unit | Mon. | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|
| FOODS | | |
| Cocoa Accra, lb | N.Q. | N.Q. |
| Coffe 4 Santos, lb | 1.50 | 1.75 |
| TEXTILES | | |
| Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd | 0.44 | 0.44 |
| METALS | | |
| Steel billets (Pitt.), ton | 334.00 | 306.50 |
| Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton | 227.36 | 214.76 |
| Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt. | 104-105 | 72-73 |
| Lead spot, lb | 48-50 | 0.31 |
| Copper elect., lb | 84⅝-87¼ | 0.67⅝ |
| Tin (Straits), lb | 7.4477 | 5.9582 |
| Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb | 0.39½ | 0.29 |
| Silver N.Y., oz | 8.450 | 5.317 |
| Gold N.Y., oz | 273.15 | 183.40 |
| COMMODITY indices | | |
| Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) | | |
| June 4, 1979 | 1,070.18 f | 920.30 f |

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

## NEW YORK FUTURES
June 4, 1979

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MAINE POTATOES** 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Nov | 6.32 | 6.32 | 6.25 | 6.32 | +0.12 |
| May | 8.76 | 8.76 | 8.74 | 8.76 | +0.01 |

Est. sales: 38 sales Fri. 54

Total open interest Fri. 1,661 up 6 from Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COFFEE 'C'** 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jul | 187.00 | 190.00 | 183.50 | 183.72 | + 8.73 |
| Sep | 166.37 | 166.37 | 166.37 | 166.37 | + 4.00 |
| Dec | 163.19 | 163.19 | 163.19 | 163.19 | + 4.00 |
| Sep | 178.50 | 178.50 | 178.50 | 178.50 | + 4.00 |

Est. sales: 910 sales Fri. 1,101

Total open interest Fri. 10,337 up 58 from Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR NO. 11** 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jul | 8.07 | 8.50 | 8.07 | 8.42 | +0.40 |
| Sep | 8.55 | 8.94 | 8.54 | 8.90 | +0.36 |
| Oct | 8.81 | 9.10 | 8.76 | 9.08 | +0.38 |
| Mar | 9.45 | 9.85 | 9.00 | 9.82 | 0.42 |
| May | 9.67 | 10.00 | 9.69 | 10.00 | +0.36 |
| Jul | 10.01 | 10.18 | 9.94 | 10.17 | +0.32 |
| Sep | 10.15 | 10.30 | 10.14 | 10.30 | +0.25 |
| Oct | 10.39 | 10.38 | 10.30 | 10.38 | +0.21 |

Est. sales: 9,400 sales Fri. 3,059

Total open interest Fri. 36,326 off 795 from Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COCOA** 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jul | 152.30 | 154.30 | 152.00 | 153.80 | +3.40 |
| Sep | 155.00 | 157.40 | 155.00 | 157.00 | +3.30 |
| Dec | 158.50 | 160.20 | 158.30 | 160.00 | +2.80 |
| Mar | 161.00 | 161.35 | 160.00 | 161.25 | +2.50 |

Est. sales: 1,317 sales Fri. 822

Total open interest Fri. 7,432 up 40 from Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ORANGE JUICE** 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jul | 101.85 | 102.30 | 96.50 | 97.80 | —3.65 |
| Sep | 102.75 | 103.40 | 97.75 | 99.00 | —3.75 |
| Nov | 101.75 | 102.50 | 96.60 | 97.25 | —4.35 |
| Jan | 100.00 | 100.30 | 97.10 | 97.75 | —1.65 |
| Mar | 100.30 | 100.60 | 99.00 | 98.80 | —0.95 |
| May | 100.60 | 101.50 | 99.90 | 99.55 | —1.05 |

Est. sales: 1,800 sales Fri. 304

Total open interest Fri. 7,264 up 41 from Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON, No. 2** 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jul | 63.10 | 63.85 | 62.84 | 63.58 | +0.22 |
| Oct | 64.00 | 64.60 | 63.80 | 64.82 | —0.08 |
| Dec | 63.10 | 63.35 | 62.60 | 62.68 | —0.73 |
| Mar | 63.80 | 64.10 | 62.45 | 63.55 | —0.67 |
| May | 64.60 | 65.10 | 64.50 | 64.20 | —0.80 |
| Jul | 65.50 | 65.50 | 64.80 | 64.80 | —0.80 |
| Oct | 65.25 | 65.25 | 65.25 | 65.00 | |

Est. sales: 7,050 sales Fri. 7,640

Total open interest Fri. 37,592 up 201 from Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COPPER** 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jul | 79.00 | 80.60 | 78.90 | 80.30 | +1.00 |
| Sep | 80.20 | 81.45 | 80.20 | 81.40 | +0.90 |
| Dec | 81.50 | 82.70 | 81.75 | 82.50 | +0.80 |
| Jan | 82.40 | 82.40 | 82.40 | 82.70 | +0.70 |
| Mar | 82.60 | 83.45 | 82.60 | 83.20 | +0.60 |
| May | 83.40 | 83.80 | 83.10 | 83.50 | +0.60 |
| Jul | 83.50 | 83.50 | 83.50 | 83.75 | +0.55 |
| Sep | 83.30 | 83.30 | 83.30 | 83.95 | +0.55 |
| Dec | 83.60 | 84.10 | 83.60 | 84.25 | +0.55 |

Est. sales: 5,000 sales Fri. 5,200

Total open interest Fri. 45,298 off 274 from Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **N.Y. SILVER** 5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz. | | | | | |
| Jun | 844.50 | 844.50 | 844.50 | 855.50 | + 7.50 |
| Jul | 847.00 | 862.50 | 846.00 | 861.50 | + 4.90 |
| Sep | 862.00 | 875.50 | 859.00 | 875.00 | + 4.80 |
| Dec | 881.50 | 895.00 | 884.50 | 893.80 | + 4.70 |
| Jan | 885.20 | 895.00 | 884.50 | 899.40 | + 4.70 |
| Mar | 896.00 | 911.00 | 894.50 | 910.80 | + 4.80 |
| May | 907.50 | 912.50 | 905.00 | 922.20 | + 4.90 |
| Jul | 917.00 | 928.70 | 916.50 | 933.60 | + 4.90 |
| Sep | 928.00 | 936.00 | 928.00 | 945.00 | + 4.90 |
| Dec | 948.50 | 948.50 | 948.50 | 963.00 | + 4.90 |
| Jan | 953.00 | 953.00 | 952.90 | 968.80 | + 4.90 |
| Mar | 968.00 | 968.00 | 968.00 | 980.30 | |

Est. sales: 24,000 sales Fri. 22,500

Total open interest Fri. 170,043 off 2,242 from Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLATINUM** 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz. | | | | | |
| Jun | 431.00 | 432.00 | 429.00 | 427.90 | — 8.10 |
| Jul | 430.00 | 433.00 | 427.40 | 427.90 | — 9.50 |
| Oct | 430.00 | 431.50 | 427.40 | 427.90 | — 9.50 |
| Jan | 432.10 | 432.50 | 429.00 | 429.40 | — 9.60 |
| Apr | 431.00 | 434.50 | 431.00 | 431.40 | — 9.60 |
| Jul | 434.00 | 436.60 | 433.10 | 433.50 | — 9.60 |

Est. sales: 2,903 sales Fri. 1,810

Total open interest Fri. 6,910 up 49 from Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GOLD** 100 troy ounce contracts | | | | | |
| Jun | 271.00 | 270.00 | 270.50 | 275.50 | + 2.90 |
| Aug | 275.80 | 280.50 | 275.30 | 279.90 | + 3.00 |
| Oct | 280.00 | 285.00 | 280.00 | 284.60 | + 3.00 |
| Dec | 285.50 | 290.00 | 284.70 | 289.30 | + 3.00 |
| Feb | 289.50 | 294.70 | 289.20 | 294.10 | + 3.10 |
| Apr | 240.00 | 299.10 | 293.90 | 298.90 | + 3.10 |
| Jun | 299.50 | 303.60 | 299.00 | 303.70 | + 3.10 |
| Aug | 275.80 | 307.40 | 304.10 | 308.50 | + 3.10 |
| Dec | 316.20 | 317.00 | 316.00 | 318.10 | + 3.10 |
| Feb | 318.50 | 321.00 | 318.50 | 322.90 | + 3.10 |

Est. sales: 19,525 sales Fri. 23,500

Total open interest Fri. 160,702 off 1,817 from Thur.

# U.S. Commodity Prices

## CHICAGO FUTURES
June 4, 1979

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Jul | 3.71½ | 3.76 | 3.70½ | 3.71¼ | +.01¾ |
| Sep | 3.76½ | 3.80 | 3.75½ | 3.76 | +.01½ |
| Dec | 3.88 | 3.92 | 3.87½ | 3.88¼ | +.03¼ |
| Mar | 3.96 | 4.01 | 3.96 | 3.97 | +.04½ |
| May | 3.95¾ | 4.00½ | 3.95¾ | 3.97 | +.04½ |

Sales Fri. 9,592.

Total open interest Fri. 834,386 up 1,193 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CORN** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Jul | 2.67¾ | 2.70 | 2.67¾ | 2.69¼ | +.02¼ |
| Sep | 2.71¼ | 2.74 | 2.71¼ | 2.73¼ | +.02¾ |
| Dec | 2.74½ | 2.78 | 2.74½ | 2.77 | +.03½ |
| Mar | 2.83 | 2.86½ | 2.83 | 2.85½ | +.03¾ |
| May | 2.88½ | 2.91 | 2.88½ | 2.91 | +.04¼ |
| Jul | 2.90½ | 2.93¾ | 2.90½ | 2.93½ | +.04¼ |

Sales Fri. 31,137.

Total open interest Fri. 171,008, off 909 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEANS** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Jul | 7.34½ | 7.40 | 7.33½ | 7.38 | +.03¾ |
| Aug | 7.38 | 7.45 | 7.38 | 7.43½ | +.05¼ |
| Sep | 7.31 | 7.39½ | 7.30½ | 7.37¾ | +.09 |
| Nov | 7.23 | 7.33½ | 7.23 | 7.30¾ | +.09¾ |
| Jan | 7.34½ | 7.44½ | 7.34½ | 7.40¾ | +.09 |
| Mar | 7.46½ | 7.56 | 7.46½ | 7.52½ | +.10½ |
| May | 7.54½ | 7.64 | 7.54½ | 7.61 | +.10 |
| Jul | 7.59½ | 7.67½ | 7.59½ | 7.65 | +.09 |

Sales Fri. 25,531.

Total open interest Fri. 112,413, off 19 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEAN MEAL** 100 tons; dollars per ton | | | | | |
| Jul | 196.00 | 197.30 | 196.00 | 196.80 | + .90 |
| Aug | 197.70 | 198.90 | 197.70 | 198.70 | +1.40 |
| Sep | 198.50 | 200.30 | 198.00 | 199.80 | +2.40 |
| Oct | 195.50 | 199.30 | 195.50 | 198.80 | +3.60 |
| Dec | 196.50 | 200.80 | 196.50 | 200.30 | +3.90 |
| Jan | 198.00 | 201.80 | 198.00 | 201.80 | +3.90 |
| Mar | 201.00 | 205.00 | 201.00 | 204.40 | +3.70 |
| May | 205.00 | 206.00 | 204.50 | 206.00 | +3.80 |
| Jul | 206.00 | 207.00 | 206.00 | 206.50 | +4.00 |

Sales Fri. 7,542.

Total open interest Fri. 49,847, up 196 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEAN OIL** 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs | | | | | |
| Jul | 25.70 | 25.93 | 25.65 | 25.84 | + .11 |
| Aug | 25.85 | 26.10 | 25.85 | 26.00 | + .10 |
| Sep | 25.90 | 26.25 | 25.90 | 26.17 | + .17 |
| Oct | 25.85 | 26.20 | 25.80 | 26.10 | + .19 |
| Dec | 25.80 | 26.20 | 25.80 | 26.05 | + .18 |
| Jan | 26.00 | 26.20 | 26.00 | 26.08 | + .20 |
| Mar | 26.00 | 26.30 | 26.05 | 26.18 | + .23 |
| May | 26.00 | 26.35 | 26.00 | 26.30 | + .27 |
| Jul | 26.21 | 26.30 | 26.21 | 26.25 | + .20 |
| Aug | . | . | . | 26.27 | + .20 |

Sales Fri. 8,458.

Total open interest Fri. 57,274, off 546 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OATS** 5,000 bu; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Jul | 1.51 | 1.54¾ | 1.51 | 1.53¾ | +.02½ |
| Sep | 1.57 | 1.61¼ | 1.56¾ | 1.60¾ | +.03¼ |
| Dec | 1.63 | 1.67¼ | 1.63 | 1.66½ | +.04 |
| Mar | 1.68½ | 1.73 | 1.68½ | 1.73 | +.05 |
| Jul | 1.71 | 1.74 | 1.71 | 1.73 | +.05 |

Sales Fri. 374.

Total open interest Fri. 5,165, up 86 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LIVE BEEF CATTLE** 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jun | 70.00 | 70.40 | 69.55 | 69.55 | —1.50 |
| Aug | 67.08 | 67.35 | 66.65 | 66.65 | —1.50 |
| Oct | 64.40 | 65.05 | 64.40 | 64.40 | —1.50 |
| Dec | 65.36 | 66.00 | 65.35 | 65.35 | —1.50 |
| Jan | 67.50 | 67.50 | 66.22 | 66.22 | —1.50 |
| Feb | 67.50 | 67.50 | 66.40 | 66.40 | —1.50 |
| Apr | 67.65 | 67.65 | 66.70 | 66.70 | —1.50 |
| Jun | 69.60 | 69.60 | 68.10 | 68.10 | —1.50 |
| Aug | 68.50 | 68.50 | 67.80 | 67.80 | —1.40 |
| Oct | 68.20 | 68.25 | 66.97 | 66.97 | —1.50 |

Est. sales: 24,300; sales Fri. 31,074.

Total open interest Fri. 67,776, up 1,895 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FEEDER CATTLE** 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Aug | 79.20 | 79.65 | 79.15 | 79.15 | —1.50 |
| Sep | 79.20 | 79.40 | 79.10 | 79.10 | —1.50 |
| Oct | 78.80 | 79.15 | 78.80 | 78.80 | —1.50 |
| Nov | 79.75 | 79.75 | 79.35 | 79.35 | —1.50 |
| Jan | 81.50 | 81.50 | 80.80 | 80.80 | —1.50 |
| Mar | 81.50 | 81.50 | 81.05 | 81.05 | —1.50 |
| Apr | 81.50 | 81.50 | 81.30 | 81.30 | —1.50 |
| Sep | 82.05 | 82.05 | 81.20 | 81.20 | —1.50 |

Est. sales: 1,437; sales Fri. 2,923.

Total open interest Fri. 18,936 off 139 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LIVE HOGS** 30,000 cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jun | 42.05 | 43.50 | 42.82 | 42.92 | — .03 |
| Jul | 42.50 | 43.00 | 42.30 | 42.55 | + .10 |
| Aug | 39.30 | 39.70 | 39.02 | 39.27 | + .12 |
| Oct | 36.50 | 36.75 | 36.00 | 36.22 | — .22 |
| Dec | 37.35 | 37.75 | 36.85 | 37.35 | — .10 |
| Feb | 38.00 | 38.40 | 37.90 | 37.95 | + .13 |
| Apr | 37.00 | 37.05 | 36.60 | 36.65 | — .87 |
| Jun | 38.72 | 39.35 | 38.72 | 39.65 | + .65 |
| Jul | 39.25 | 39.65 | 39.25 | 39.25 | + .03 |

Est. sales: 6,963; sales Fri. 6,606.

Total open interest Fri. 27,047, up 43 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PORK BELLIES** 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jul | 43.10 | 43.90 | 42.75 | 43.67 | + .57 |
| Aug | 41.10 | 41.90 | 41.05 | 41.70 | + .40 |
| Feb | 45.20 | 45.80 | 44.05 | 44.45 | —1.00 |
| Mar | 45.35 | 45.40 | 44.08 | 44.40 | — .65 |
| May | 45.55 | 46.00 | 45.10 | 45.20 | — .70 |
| Jul | 46.85 | 46.85 | 45.90 | 45.90 | — .95 |
| Aug | 45.00 | 45.40 | 44.60 | 44.90 | — .50 |

Est. sales: 5,616; sales Fri. 5,911.

Total open interest Fri. 15,020, up 951 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ICED BROILERS** 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jun | 49.17 | 49.50 | 49.15 | 49.25 | + .10 |
| Jul | 47.10 | 47.40 | 47.05 | 47.25 | + .20 |
| Aug | 45.55 | 45.55 | 45.52 | 45.52 | — .08 |
| Sep | 44.35 | 44.35 | 43.90 | 43.90 | — .25 |
| Oct | . | . | . | 43.75 | |
| Nov | . | . | . | 43.00 | |
| Dec | 42.90 | 43.00 | 42.90 | 43.00 | |
| Jan | . | . | . | 44.75 | — .25 |

Sales Fri. 363.

Total open interest Fri. 1,700, off 12 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SHELL EGGS** 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. | | | | | |
| Jun | 54.25 | 54.35 | 54.00 | 54.25 | + .35 |
| Jul | 57.20 | 57.20 | 57.20 | 57.20 | + .70 |
| Aug | . | . | . | 57.05 | |
| Sep | 59.30 | 59.85 | 59.30 | 59.70 | + .45 |
| Oct | . | . | . | 56.90 | |
| Nov | . | . | . | 61.80 | |
| Dec | 61.80 | 62.10 | 61.80 | 61.80 | — .15 |

Est. sales: 65; sales Fri. 86.

Total open interest Fri. 576, off 21 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LUMBER** 100,000 bd. ft. | | | | | |
| Jul | 231.40 | 235.90 | 231.40 | 235.70 | +4.40 |
| Sep | 218.20 | 221.70 | 218.20 | 221.10 | +2.90 |
| Nov | 205.00 | 207.60 | 205.00 | 207.00 | +1.50 |
| Jan | 206.50 | 207.50 | 206.50 | 207.30 | +1.10 |
| Mar | 208.50 | 209.80 | 208.50 | 209.70 | +1.40 |
| May | | | | 211.00 | +1.00 |

Est. sales: 1,223; sales Fri. 2,358.

Total open interest Fri. 7,957, off 98 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLYWOOD** 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft. | | | | | |
| Jul | 196.10 | 197.20 | 195.90 | 196.70 | |
| Sep | 197.00 | 198.40 | 196.60 | 197.80 | + .50 |
| Nov | 196.30 | 197.30 | 196.30 | 197.30 | + .50 |
| Jan | 197.00 | 198.90 | 197.00 | 198.90 | + .60 |
| Mar | 200.50 | 201.50 | 200.50 | 201.50 | + .50 |
| May | . | . | . | 202.50 | — .70 |
| Jul | . | . | . | 202.50 | — .70 |
| Sep | . | . | . | 202.50 | — .70 |
| Nov | . | . | . | 202.50 | — .70 |

Sales: Fri. 297.

Total open interest Fri. 3,973, up 41 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **U.S TREASURY BILLS** $1 million; pts. of 100 pct. | | | | | |
| Jun | 90.58 | 90.63 | 90.56 | 90.59 | +.02 |
| Sep | 90.88 | 90.94 | 90.82 | 90.92 | +.03 |
| Dec | 91.16 | 91.24 | 91.13 | 91.23 | +.04 |
| Mar | 91.39 | 91.45 | 91.33 | 91.44 | +.03 |
| Jun | 91.37 | 91.52 | 91.34 | 91.52 | +.12 |
| Sep | 91.33 | 91.47 | 91.30 | 91.46 | +.11 |
| Dec | 91.25 | 91.40 | 91.25 | 91.40 | +.11 |
| Mar | 91.28 | 91.36 | 91.28 | 91.36 | +.04 |

Est. sales: 7,191; sales Fri. 6,887.

Total open interest Fri. 63,189, off 485 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GNMA** (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.) | | | | | |
| Jun | 86-28 | 87-02 | 86-27 | 87-01 | +01 |
| Sep | 86-25 | 86-29 | 86-22 | 86-27 | —02 |
| Dec | 86-26 | 86-29 | 86-22 | 86-26 | —02 |
| Mar | 86-26 | 86-29 | 86-23 | 86-27 | —02 |
| Jun | 86-20 | 86-27 | 86-20 | 86-24 | —01 |
| Sep | 86-19 | 86-23 | 86-18 | 86-21 | —01 |
| Dec | 86-14 | 86-19 | 86-14 | 86-17 | |
| Mar | 86-09 | 86-15 | 86-09 | 86-13 | —01 |
| Jun | 86-07 | 86-10 | 86-07 | 86-09 | —02 |
| Sep | 86-04 | 86-05 | 86-04 | 86-05 | —02 |
| Dec | . | . | . | 86-02 | —01 |

Sales: Fri. 3,920 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 88,643, up 164 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS** ($1 million, annualized discount rate) | | | | | |
| Jun | 10.15 | 10.17 | 10.12 | 10.17 | — |
| Sep | 10.04 | 10.04 | 9.87 | 9.96 | — |
| Dec | 9.79 | 9.80 | 9.67 | 9.71 | — |
| Mar | 9.60 | 9.60 | 9.47 | 9.48 | — |
| Jun | 9.41 | 9.41 | 9.40 | 9.48 | — |
| Sep | | | | 9.41 | — |

Sales Fri. 720 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 1,811, off 14 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS** (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of pct.) | | | | | |
| Jun | 89-22 | 89-27 | 89-21 | 89-25 | |
| Sep | 89-27 | 89-31 | 89-23 | 89-28 | |
| Dec | 89-30 | 90-03 | 89-28 | 90-08 | |
| Mar | 90-00 | 90-05 | 89-29 | 90-01 | |
| Jun | 89-29 | 90-02 | 89-27 | 90-00 | |
| Sep | 89-26 | 89-30 | 89-26 | 89-29 | |
| Dec | 89-25 | 89-29 | 89-25 | 89-27 | |
| Mar | 89-23 | 89-27 | 89-23 | 89-27 | |
| Jun | 89-20 | 89-24 | 89-20 | 89-24 | |
| Sep | 89-20 | 89-22 | 89-20 | 89-22 | |
| Dec | 89-22 | 89-22 | 89-20 | 89-21 | |

Sales Fri. 5,881 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 53,381, off 470 from Thurs.

## *Monday's New Highs and Lows*

NEW HIGHS—38

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arlixter Bro | DomeMin wt | NVFCos |
| ApacheCp s | Esquire | NoCalSL |
| BallyMfg | FstUnR Es | NorNatGas |
| BallyMfg wt | Gen Growth | OKC Corp |
| Braun CF | Genlnstr pf | PacLabs |
| Burl North | Horizon Cp | Pioneer Cp |
| BurlNor 2.85pf | Hughes Tool | Rockower |
| CaesarsWld wt | Intercti Div | Safegrd Ind |
| CharterCo | JhnMnv 5.40pf | SeaboardAir |
| CharterCo wt | KaisrSteel | ShdOilOh |
| Cyprus Min | Kennamtl | Yates Ind |
| Dillngh pf | Mesa Pet | ZapataCp |
| DomeMin g | | |

NEW LOWS—25

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMInif | Fischb Mre | McDonnD |
| Colo Polm | Fleetw Ent | Mobil Hous |
| DeSoto Inc | FostrWhlr wt | Nabisco |
| Donnelley | Gemstar wt | PaPL 11pf |
| DowChem | Hayes Alb | PerfecCom |
| Dravo Corp | Itel Corp | PetrieS |
| DukeP pfF | KansPL 2.32pl | Polaroid |
| ElMemMe | Keystnl s | RTE Corp |
| ElMemM pf | | |

# Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

## *Closing Prices, June 4, 1979*

| Stock | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| AELInd | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| AFAProt | 6½ | 8½ |
| AVMEp | 3⅝ | 4⅝ |
| AddisnW | 11¼ | 12 |
| AdvRoss | 2⅝ | 3⅛ |
| AdvMicr | 28 | 28¾ |
| AlexAlex | 25½ | 26¼ |
| Allcolnc | 25¼ | 26¼ |
| AllynB | 9¼ | 10¼ |
| AFinCp | 25 | 26 |
| AFurn | 5 | 5¼ |
| AGreet | 11¾ | 12¼ |
| AIntGp | 49¼ | 50¼ |
| AMicros | 19¼ | 19⅜ |
| AWelding | 16⅜ | 17⅜ |
| Amterr | 3¼ | 3⅝ |
| Anadite | 7⅝ | 8 |
| AnheusB | 22⅝ | 23⅝ |
| AntaCp | 7⅝ | 8¼ |
| ArdenGp | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| ArkWGs | 22¾ | 23 |
| AsdCola | 22¼ | 23 |
| AtlGsLt | 15¼ | 15⅝ |
| BairdCp | 7⅝ | 7⅞ |
| BangHE | 13½ | 14 |
| BkamRt | 17¼ | 17¾ |
| BasicRs g | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| BassttFr | 16½ | 17¼ |
| BaylsMk | 9⅛ | 9⅝ |
| Beeline | 8½ | 9½ |
| BetzLab | 32¼ | 33 |
| BibbCo | 13⅝ | 13⅞ |
| BirdSon | 20½ | 22 |
| Birtchr | 1⅝ | 2⅛ |
| BlkHillP | 24½ | 25¼ |
| Bonanza | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| BrookS | 28½ | 30 |
| BrwTom | 25⅝ | 25⅝ |
| Buckbee | 6 | 6½ |
| Buckeye | 18⅝ | 18⅞ |
| BurnupS | 5¾ | 6⅛ |
| CalWtSv | 32 | 33½ |
| ConradH | 2 | 2½ |
| CapSwC | 13¼ | 13⅝ |
| CapInAir | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| CareCp | 7½ | 8½ |
| CnVIPS | 14⅞ | 15⅛ |
| ChmLea | 24⅝ | 25⅛ |
| ChesUtl | 9⅝ | 10½ |
| CircleF | 4¼ | 5¼ |
| CitzU1A | 37⅞ | 38½ |
| CitzU1B | 34⅝ | 35½ |
| ClarkJL | 27 | 28½ |
| ClowCp | 8⅝ | 8⅞ |
| ColuVent | 1¼ | 2¼ |
| ComCIH | 23⅝ | 24⅝ |
| CmlShr | 18 | 20 |
| CmwTel | 39 | 41 |
| ConPap | 61¼ | 62¼ |

| Stock | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Crowid | 14¼ | 15¼ |
| CrosTre | 18¼ | 18⅞ |
| CultrFed | 1 | 1½ |
| Cycltron | 14½ | 16 |
| DonlyM | 19½ | 20½ |
| DiaDes | 13 | 13½ |
| DavtMol | 24 | 26 |
| DeklbAg | 25⅞ | 26½ |
| DeLuxC | 31⅜ | 32½ |
| DelConT | 12 | 13 |
| DelIntB | 24 | 25 |
| DeweyEl | 1⅞ | 2⅝ |
| DioCrys | 23½ | 24½ |
| DixnCru | 31 | 32½ |
| Docutel | 7⅝ | 8¼ |
| DollrGn | 8⅝ | 9⅛ |
| Donldsn | 21¼ | 22¼ |
| DorchGs | 15⅝ | 16⅛ |
| DoylDB | 18⅞ | 19½ |
| DuckInD | 13 | 13½ |
| Duriron | 15¼ | 16¼ |
| EatnVnce | 5½ | 6¼ |
| EconLab | 21 | 21½ |
| ElPasEl | 10 | 10⅜ |
| ElderBe | 8⅞ | 9 |
| EleNucl | 4⅝ | 4⅞ |
| ElModul | 5½ | 6½ |
| EnrDev | 15⅝ | 16¼ |
| Entwistl | 2¾ | 3 |
| EqtOil | 24¼ | 25¼ |
| EthanAl | 30 | 31 |
| Fabri | 11-16 | 15-16 |
| FidUnLf | 34 | 34½ |
| FlBkSys | 36⅞ | 37½ |
| FtBostn | 20¼ | 21 |
| FtEmpS | 11⅛ | 11⅝ |
| FtWnFin | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| Flickar | 13⅛ | 13⅝ |
| FloatPnt | 13⅝ | 14⅜ |
| FlaWatU | 11-16 | 15-16 |
| ForestO | 18⅝ | 19¼ |
| Formigli | 2¾ | 3 |
| FrankCp | 8 | 8½ |
| FrankEl | 12⅝ | 12⅞ |
| GnRlEst | 8½ | 10 |
| GnReins | 77 | 79 |
| GovEFn | 11½ | 12¼ |
| GreenM | 11½ | 12 |
| GrevAdv | 34 | 37 |
| Giftnlst | 14½ | 16 |
| Gyrodyn | 5 | 5¾ |
| Hardwk | 13½ | 14¼ |
| HrpRow | 12⅝ | 12⅞ |
| HarpGp | 21½ | 22¼ |
| HartfNl | 16 | 16½ |
| HenrdF | 20½ | 21¼ |
| Holobm | 2¼ | 2¾ |
| Hoover | 18¼ | 18¾ |
| HorizRs | 1⅝ | 1⅞ |
| HyattInt | 15½ | 16½ |
| IndNucl | 4⅝ | 4⅞ |
| Infraind | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| IntelCp | 45 | 46 |
| IntrcEnr | 7¼ | 8¼ |
| IntmGs | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |

| Stock | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| InBkWsh | 8⅝ | 9⅛ |
| IwaSoUt | 23⅝ | 24¼ |
| JamWP h | 7⅝ | 8 |
| Jamsby | 14¼ | 15 |
| JiffyFd | ½ | ⅝ |
| JoslynM | 16½ | 17¼ |
| KolaSt pf | 19½ | 20¼ |
| Kolvar | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| Kaman | 18½ | 19¼ |
| KmpAm | 11 | 11½ |
| KoleGre | 5-16 | 13-16 |
| Kaysam | 3 | 4½ |
| KellySv | 26 | 27½ |
| Keuffel | 16½ | 17½ |
| Kimball | 15 | 15½ |
| KingInt | 15⅝ | 16¾ |
| KnapeV | 14 | 15 |
| Kratos | 15⅝ | 16¾ |
| Lancaln | 18¼ | 19 |
| LandRes | 2⅝ | 3¼ |
| LaneCo | 21½ | 22½ |
| LtdStor | 6¼ | 7 |
| LinBcst | 41 | 41⅜ |
| Logetrn | 10⅝ | 11⅜ |
| MadsGE | 14⅜ | 15⅛ |
| MagellPet | 2⅝ | 2 15-16 |
| MairRt h | 1 7-16 | 1 11-16 |
| Malkrt | 28⅝ | 29¾ |
| MatAssl | 19⅝ | 20⅛ |
| MauiLP | 24½ | 26 |
| McCorm | 14⅝ | 14⅞ |
| McQuay | 11¼ | 12½ |
| MidsxW | 20¾ | 21¼ |
| MdldCap | 6 | 6½ |
| MidlRes | 3⅝ | 4 |
| MidlBks | 26¾ | 27¾ |
| Miller | 25½ | 26¼ |
| MissVIG | 14 | 15 |
| MontCol | 7⅛ | 7½ |
| MoorePd | 18¼ | 19¼ |
| MorgRes | 1⅝ | 2½ |
| Mostek | 22⅝ | 22⅞ |
| MotchM | 17½ | 18½ |
| MotClub | 6 | 6½ |
| Mueller | 22½ | 23½ |
| NargCp | 23 | 24½ |
| NatGOil | 13⅝ | 14¼ |
| NwldRE | 14½ | 15½ |
| NJNGas | 14⅝ | 15⅛ |
| NielsnA | 23⅝ | 24⅛ |
| NielsnB | 23⅝ | 24⅛ |
| NoCarGs | 11⅛ | 11⅜ |
| NoEOl un | 74½ | 76 |
| NwtNGs | 12⅝ | 12½ |
| NwstPS | 16⅝ | 17⅛ |
| Noxell | 20⅛ | 20⅝ |
| OgilvyM | 20 | 20¾ |
| OhFerro | 10⅝ | 11⅛ |
| OtterTP | 20⅝ | 21⅛ |
| PCAInt | 7⅝ | 7⅞ |
| PabstB | 11⅜ | 11⅞ |
| PcGaR | 20¼ | 21 |
| PauleyP | 9⅝ | 10½ |
| PeerMf | 8⅝ | 9 |
| PenaEnt | 14⅝ | 15⅛ |

| Stock | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Petrolit | 48¼ | |
| Pettibon | 27¼ | |
| PierceSS | 18 | |
| Pinkrtn | 29⅝ | |
| PlenHIB | 21⅞ | |
| Plastine | 2¾ | |
| Possis | 6 | |
| Progrp | ⅞ | |
| PbSvNC | 11⅞ | |
| PurtBen | 18½ | |
| PutOCap | 8 | |
| Qualinns | 5¾ | |
| RogenPr | 8⅛ | |
| Raychm | 86½ | |
| Ravmnd | 27⅝ | |
| RecpEq | 7½ | |
| RoadEx | 28½ | |
| RabbMy | 34 | |
| Roselon | 4⅝ | |
| Rouse | 11⅝ | |
| RusStov | 15⅝ | |
| Sadlier | 3⅞ | 4 |
| ScanDt | 2 5-16 | |
| ScrippsH | 48 | |
| SelsDelt | 11⅜ | |
| Svcmstr | 27¼ | |
| Showmt | 34¼ | |
| SolidSiS | 11 | |
| SCalWtr | 13⅝ | |
| SwGsCp | 11⅝ | |
| SwElSv | 15⅝ | |
| Standyn | 28⅝ | |
| StdRegs | 25½ | |
| StanHP | 25⅛ | |
| SterlSt | 5⅝ | |
| StrawCl | 25 | |
| SuperEl | 7 | |
| TIME DC | 6⅝ | |
| Tampax | 29⅝ | |
| TecumP | 61 | |
| Tennant | 28 | |
| Tiprary | 9¼ | |
| TescoCp | 15⅛ | |
| TrnsOcO | 17⅝ | |
| TricoPd | 48 | |
| TrlinOG | 6¼ | |
| TysonFd | 14½ | |
| UnMcGll | 10 | |
| USSurg | 18⅝ | |
| USTrck | 14½ | |
| UVaBsh | 24½ | |
| UpPenP | 16¾ | |
| ValyGds | 10 | |
| VanDus | 19¼ | |
| Velcro g | 9¼ | |
| VaNBsh | 14⅝ | |
| WshEnr | 14⅛ | |
| WebbRs | 18 | |
| Weldtrn | 2¼ | |
| WlgtnMg | 9⅛ | |
| WellsGa | 5¼ | |
| WinMtg | 4⅛ | |
| WmorC | 33⅜ | |
| WoodLot | 27½ | |
| WWEng | 7 3-16 | |
| WrightW | 4⅝ | |
| ZionUta | 19½ | |

## European Gold Markets
June 4, 1979

| | A.M. | P.M. | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 273.60 | 272.90 | —2.20 |
| Zurich | | Closed | |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | | Closed | |

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

## European Markets
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

### London

| Stock | Price |
|---|---|
| Anglo-Am Cp | 4.14 |
| Anglo-Am | 0.45 |
| Barclays Bnk | 0.46½ |
| Beecham Gp | 5.63 |
| BICC | 1.35 |
| Boots | 2.01 |
| Bowater | 8.14 |
| BAT Ind. | 2.88 |
| BOC Int'l | 0.77½ |
| Brit. Pet. | 11.64 |
| Burmah | 1.21 |
| Cadbury Sc. | 0.54 |
| Chartered | 1.55 |
| Courtaulds | 1.03 |
| De Beer D | 4.22 |
| Decca Rec | 2.60 |
| Distillers | 2.18 |
| Dunlop | 0.74 |
| E Mus Ind | 1.57 |
| GEC | 4.00 |
| Free St Ged | 25¼ |
| GKN | 2.81 |
| Glaxo Gp | 4.73 |
| Gold Fields | 2.52 |
| Gt Un St | 4.06 |
| Guinness | 1.85 |
| Hawker-Sidd | 2.20 |
| Hudson Bay | $13⅝ |
| Imp. Chem. Ind. | 3.75 |
| Imps | 0.93 |
| Marks & Spen. | 1.17 |
| Metal Box | 3.38 |
| Nichols | 0.64 |
| Plessey | 1.06 |
| Rand Mines | 0.54 |
| Rank Org. | 2.30 |
| Royal Dutch | 39.00 |
| R.T.Z. | 3.08 |
| Shell | 3.78 |
| Thorn (A) | 4.55 |
| Tube Invest. | 3.98 |
| Union Carb. | 4.49 |
| Vickers | 1.87 |
| War L3½ | 0.32¼ |
| West Deep | $15⅝ |
| West Drief | $47⅝ |
| West Hold | $32.00 |
| West Mln | 1.49 |
| Woolworth | 0.78 |
| ZCI | 0.11¼ |

### Milan

| Stock | Price |
|---|---|
| Bastogi | 838.00 |
| ERBA | 1,870.00 |
| ErcMarelli | 277.80 |
| Fiat | 2,794.00 |
| Finsider | 173.00 |
| Generali | 44,700.00 |
| IFI | 2,359.00 |
| Italcas | 721.80 |
| Italsider | 414.80 |
| LaRinas | 121.50 |
| Montedis | 197.50 |
| Olivetti | 1,148.00 |
| Pirelli | 1,499.00 |
| Snia Visco | 934.00 |

## London Metals Market
June 4, 1979

| | Today Bid | Today Asked | Previous Bid | Previous Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper wire bars: | | | | |
| Spot | 875.00 | 876.00 | 863.00 | 864.00 |
| 3 months | 889.50 | 890.00 | 878.00 | 878.50 |
| Cathodes: spot | 850.00 | 852.00 | 843.00 | 845.00 |
| 3 months | 874.50 | 876.00 | 863.00 | 865.00 |
| Tin: spot | 7,530.00 | 7,550.00 | 7,550.00 | 7,600.00 |
| 3 months | 7,150.00 | 7,155.00 | 7,160.00 | 7,165.00 |
| Lead: spot | 655.00 | 657.00 | 636.50 | 637.50 |
| 3 months | 603.50 | 604.00 | 584.00 | 584.50 |
| Zinc: spot | 351.00 | 352.00 | 353.00 | 354.00 |
| 3 months | 363.00 | 363.50 | 364.50 | 365.00 |
| Silver: spot | 406.30 | 406.50 | 414.00 | 414.30 |
| 3 months | 417.70 | 417.80 | 425.00 | 425.30 |
| Nickel: 3 months | 3,335.00 | 3,340.00 | 3,365.00 | 3,375.00 |

## London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
June 4, 1979

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Asked) | | Previous (Close) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR** | | | | | | |
| Aug | 106.50 | 103.75 | 106.25 | 106.35 | 103.35 | 103.50 |
| Oct | 110.60 | 108.00 | 110.30 | 110.40 | 107.55 | 107.60 |
| Dec | 114.50 | 111.75 | 114.30 | 114.30 | 111.60 | 111.65 |
| Mar | 118.60 | 116.50 | 118.35 | 118.40 | 116.40 | 116.50 |
| May | 121.60 | 121.00 | 121.25 | 121.40 | 119.40 | 119.50 |
| Aug | 124.00 | 124.00 | 125.00 | 125.15 | 123.25 | 123.60 |
| Oct | N.T. | N.T. | 128.25 | 128.50 | 126.50 | 127.50 |
| 2,144 lots of 50 tons. | | | | | | |
| **COCOA** | | | | | | |
| Jul | 1,697 | 1,660 | 1,688 | 1,690 | 1,652 | 1,653 |
| Sep | 1,723 | 1,692 | 1,715 | 1,718 | 1,687 | 1,688 |
| Dec | 1,780 | 1,755 | 1,774 | 1,775 | 1,751 | 1,752 |
| Mar | 1,795 | 1,775 | 1,789 | 1,790 | 1,767 | 1,768 |
| May | 1,805 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,705 | 1,778 | 1,782 |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | 1,805 | 1,825 | 1,790 | 1,805 |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | 1,825 | 1,835 | 1,804 | 1,813 |
| 2,363 lots of 10 tons. | | | | | | |
| **COFFEE** | | | | | | |
| Jul | 1,870 | 1,805 | 1,827 | 1,835 | 1,728 | 1,725 |
| Sep | 1,925 | 1,815 | 1,856 | 1,860 | 1,748 | 1,749 |
| Nov | 1,940 | 1,835 | 1,861 | 1,864 | 1,780 | 1,790 |
| Jan | 1,940 | 1,850 | 1,870 | 1,875 | 1,795 | 1,831 |
| Mar | 1,935 | 1,840 | 1,865 | 1,870 | 1,803 | 1,805 |
| May | 1,925 | 1,846 | 1,860 | 1,865 | 1,800 | 1,805 |
| Jly | 1,840 | 1,840 | 1,850 | 1,865 | 1,790 | 1,800 |
| 16,132 lots of 5 tons. | | | | | | |

## International Stock Indexes

| | Yest | Prev | High | Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London 30 | 518.90 | 513.50 | 558.60 | 446.10 |
| London 500 (4) | 285.15 | 286.87 | 307.45 | 227.06 |
| Sydney (7) | 591.05 | 591.68 | 597.68 | 545.72 |
| Tokyo (8) | 445.33 | 445.51 | 462.97 | 435.22 |
| Tokyo (9) | 6,198.71 | 6,176.93 | 6,341.26 | 5,925.87 |

## IMM Futures
June 4, 1979

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SWISS FRANC** | | | | | |
| June | 0.5806 | 0.5813 | 0.5803 | 0.5810 b | +0.0017 |
| Sept | 0.5925 | 0.5933 | 0.5923 | 0.5932 | +0.0028 |
| Dec | 0.6025 | 0.6033 | 0.6023 | 0.6033 | +0.0025 |
| Mar | 0.6101 | 0.6108 | 0.6101 | 0.6105 a | +0.0035 |
| June | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | 0.6167 b | +0.0020 |
| **GUILDER** | | | | | |
| June | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | 0.4820 a | Unch. |
| Sept | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | 0.4865 a | Unch. |
| **FRENCH FRANC** | | | | | |
| June | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | 0.2257 b | Unch. |
| Sept | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | 0.2256 | Unch. |
| Dec | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | 0.2230 | Unch. |
| **YEN** | | | | | |
| June | 4568 | 4570 | 4560 | 4562 | +0034 |
| Sept | 4627 | 4630 | 4611 | 4620 | +0038 |
| Dec | 4656 | 4675 | 4656 | 4675 | +0051 |
| Mar | 4700 | 4725 b | 4700 | 4725 b | Unch. |
| Initial 0.00 omitted | | | | | |
| **STERLING** | | | | | |
| June | 2.0875 | 2.0785 | 2.0750 | 2.0760 a | —0.0015 |
| Sept | 2.0720 | 2.0740 | 2.0690 | 2.0715 | —0.0005 |
| Dec | 2.0655 | 2.0695 | 2.0640 | 2.0665 b | +0.0015 |
| Mar | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | 2.0600 | Unch. |
| **CANADIAN DOLLAR** | | | | | |
| June | 0.8500 | 0.8512 | 0.8485 | 0.8488 | —0.0064 |
| Sept | 0.8500 | 0.8500 | 0.8474 | 0.8476 | —0.0062 |
| Dec | 0.8500 | 0.8500 | 0.8468 | 0.8468 | —0.0068 |
| Mar | 0.8545 | 0.8490 | 0.8455 a | 0.8455 a | Unch. |
| **DEUTSCHE MARK** | | | | | |
| June | 0.5238 | 0.5244 | 0.5236 | 0.5243 | +0.0013 |
| Sept | 0.5288 | 0.5300 | 0.5288 | 0.5297 | +0.0018 |
| Dec | 0.5322 | 0.5335 b | 0.5322 | 0.5332 a | +0.0016 |
| Mar | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | 0.5393 b | +0.0025 |
| June | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | 0.5432 | Unch. |


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Amsterdam, May 23rd, 1979.
Nieuwe Zijds Voorburgwal 326-328.

The Trustee:
NEDERLANDSCHE TRUST-MAATSCHAPPIJ B.V.



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**Tender Announcement for Nominated Sub-Contracts**

The Government of the State of Qatar will shortly invite bids for the Architectural Finishes Nominated Sub-Contract for the University of Qatar which is situated approximately 6km north of Doha.

The University comprises approximately 73,000m³ of lowrise academic buildings of high quality located on a 14 hectare site.

The Sub-Contract will comprise Joinery and Associated Works with Applied Finishes, Suspended Ceilings and Decorations. Applications to participate should be sent as soon as possible but not later than 29 June, 1979 to:

The Technical Advisor to His Highness the Amir
The Amir's Office,
P.O. Box 923
Doha, Qatar

Copy to Ove Arup & Partners, 13 Fitzroy Street, London W1P 6BQ.

The application must be accompanied by:

1. List of major projects recently completed.
2. List of current projects quoting value and percentage completion with contract completion date.
3. Completion financial statement (audited) for the past five years.

Interested firms should have an annual turnover of 35,000,000 QR. Tender documents will be available at the Amir's Office for prequalified bidders priced 5,500 QR.

Full details of incorporation of company, clarification of relationship of any proposed joint venture and name of local agent must be supplied. Firms not supplying any of the information may be excluded from participating.

The Main Contract period will be approximately 40 months.

It is the intention to invite bids from a select list of pre-qualified bidders at a date which will be appropriate for letting the Sub-Contract.

Tenders will be valid for 90 days after submission. Tender and performance bonds will be required. The Sub-Contract will be let on a fixed price basis.



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The Secretary General serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the International Secretariat and represents *Amnesty International* to governments, international organizations and the general public. Under the direction of the International Executive Committee, elected by the membership, the Secretary General organizes the work of the International Secretariat and provides the *Amnesty International* movement with sound and consistent political judgement on widely varying human rights issues and situations.

**Closing date: 31 July 1979** **Appointment: April 1980**
**Terms:** Salary £10,000 with annual increments (non negotiable); Five year contract (renewable); Relocation expenses paid.

Applications, nominations, and further information to: The IEC, c/o Personnel Office, Amnesty International, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF, UK.



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# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27½ | | Foote pf | 2.20 | 6.1 | | 4 | 36 | 36 | 36 | — ½ |
| 9¾ | | ForestC | .10 | .7 | 8 | 1 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3¼ | | ForestLab | | | | 57 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 4¼ | | FrankInRt | | | 25 | 12 | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5¾ | | Franks | .36 | 4.2 | 6 | 8 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17¼ | | Frantz | 1a | 4.7 | 6 | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | | Friedm | .24b | 4.8 | 4 | 10 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 3⅜ | | FriendFr | | | | 107 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 9⅝ | | Friona s | .40 | 4.3 | 3 | 8 | 9½d | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6 | | Frischs | .30b | 4.8 | 5 | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 9⅛ | | FrontA | .20b | 1.9 | 6 | 48 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 4 | | FrontA | wt | | | 7 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| — G—G—G — | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1½ | GIExpl | | | 11 | 6 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| | 2⅜ | GIT | | | | 3 | 5 | | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| | 4⅛ | GRI | .30 | 5.3 | 7 | 22 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| | 1⅛ | GTI | | | | 9 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | 4⅝ | Galaxy | .06i | 1.2 | 3 | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | 6⅝ | Garan | .81e | 10. | 5 | 20 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | 15 | GelLief | .40b | 2.5 | 8 | 26 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | 2⅜ | Gaylrd | .05e | 1.8 | 4 | 6 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| | 19¼ | GelmSc | n | | 20 | 23 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | 4⅛ | GenExp | | | .404 | | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| | 2⅜ | GnHous | | | 3 | 14 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | 2⅛ | Genisco | | | 9 | 13 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | 4⅛ | GenvDr | .10r | 2.2 | 7 | 4 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| | 13⅞ | GerbSc | .20 | .7 | 12 | 85 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | 15⅛ | GiantF s | 1 | 6.1 | 4 | 8 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | + ½ |
| | 7⅞ | GntYell | g.60e | | | 66 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| | 5 | Glasrock | .10 | 1.6 | 12 | 5 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | 21⅝ | Glatfltr | 1.20 | 3.9 | 7 | 23 | 31⅛ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — 1 |
| | 15⅛ | Glnmr | .72 | 3.1 | 7 | 67 | 24 | 23 | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | 7⅛ | Globeln | .70 | 7.8 | 8 | 3 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| | 1⅛ | Glover | | | | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| | 3½ | Gldblatt | | | | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| | 3 | GoldnCyc | | | | 76 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | 12⅝ | GldNugt | .08I | .3 | 40 | 433 | 23⅝ | 22½ | 23 | |
| | 7 | GoldWH | .64 | 8.5 | 4 | 10 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| | ⅝ | Goldfield | | | | 86 | ⅞ | ¾ | ⅞ | + 1-16 |
| | ⅝ | Gdrich | wt | | | 96 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| | 19 | GormR | 1.20a | 6.0 | 7 | 1 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | — ⅛ |
| | 8¼ | GouldT | .88 | 7.7 | 9 | 18 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| | 6⅛ | GrahM | .30 | 3.6 | 25 | 3 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| | 7⅛ | GrandAu | .32e | 3.5 | 5 | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| | 9⅝ | GrndCH | .50 | 4.8 | 6 | 25 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| | 8⅝ | GrangrA | | | 99 | 6 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| | 5⅝ | GtAmInd | | | 4 | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| | 4⅛ | GtBasinP | | | 34 | 202 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | 18⅝ | GtLkCh | .28 | .9 | 15 | 186 | 31⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅝ | — ½ |
| | 2⅛ | GtLakR | .03I | | 22 | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | 1⅛ | Greenmn | | | 15 | 7 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | 5⅝ | GREIT | .40 | 4.4 | 17 | 6 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | 16⅛ | GrossT | 1.44 | 6.8 | 7 | 13 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | 11⅛ | GuardC | .60b | 4.3 | 9 | 72 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ⅛ |
| | 14½ | Guilford | .88 | 4.0 | 3 | 13 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | 23½ | GlfCorr | g1.40 | | | 391 | u49⅞ | 46⅝ | 48½ | + 2⅛ |
| | 5 | Gulfstrm | | | 6 | 16 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| — H—H—H — | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | Hampton | .65t | 10. | 4 | 2 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | 12½ | Hanfrd | .88 | 6.1 | 5 | 3 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| | 22½ | Harland | 1 | 3.3 | 11 | 5 | 30⅝ | 30 | 30 | — ⅛ |
| | 2⅛ | Harvey | | | 7 | 6 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | 3⅜ | Hasbro | .05t | | | 11 | 290 | 8⅝ | 5½ | ½ |
| | 8⅛ | Hasting | .60 | 6.1 | 5 | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| | 4⅝ | HawaiA | | | | 7 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| | 3½ | HlthCh | | | 13 | 9 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| | 6 | HelthM | .30 | 3.7 | 4 | 10 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | |
| | 7⅛ | HeinWr | .39e | 4.2 | 8 | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | 3½ | Heinl10 | | 2.3 | 8 | 53 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | 1⅛ | HelmMtg | | | | 616 | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| | 10⅛ | Hess's | .60b | 5.2 | 6 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| | 5⅛ | HIGinc | .06r | .7 | 8 | 22 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | 8 | HISbear | .20 | 1.8 | 6 | 18 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | |
| | 4⅝ | Hiptrnic | .20 | 2.5 | 11 | 14 | 8 | | 8 | |
| | 3⅛ | Hofman | .20 | 5.0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| | 5½ | HollyCp | | | 14 | 78 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| | 33⅛ | HmeOA | g1.30 | | 18 | | u55⅝ | 53⅝ | 55⅛ | + 2 |
| | 15 | Hormel | 1.48 | 4.7 | 6 | 3 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | 6⅝ | HornHar | | | 25 | 14 | 16⅛ | 16½ | 16½ | — ½ |
| | 8½ | HospM | .60 | 5.5 | 32 | 4 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| | 15⅝ | Hotel | 1.85e | 9.9 | 13 | 16 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| | 5 | HousRon | .50b | 6.3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| | 3 | HouseVI | | | 12 | 22 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| | 13½ | HouOM | .80 | 4.1 | 12 | 593 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| | 15⅝ | HouO pf | 1.69 | 8.6 | | 48 | 20⅛ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| | 6½ | HowelC | .40 | 1.7 | 14 | x53 | 24⅛ | 23⅝ | 24 | + ⅛ |
| | 2⅛ | Howell | .15e | 5.8 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| | 24 | HubelA | 1.44 | 5.3 | 7 | 1 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | 23⅝ | HubelB | 1.44 | 5.3 | 7 | 4 | 27⅝ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | 23⅝ | Hubbl pf | 2.06 | 8.5 | | 3 | 24⅛ | 24 | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | 6⅛ | HudsnGn | | | 3 | 2 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | 33⅛ | HudBO | g 2 | | | 57 | u56⅝ | 55⅝ | 56⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | 8⅛ | Huffy | .68 | 3.9 | 8 | 165 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | 3⅛ | HuntH | .20 | 3.6 | 6 | 13 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | 25⅝ | HuskyO | g 1 | | | 88 | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | |
| | 3 | Hycel | | | | 52 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| — I—I—I — | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7⅛ | ICM | .58e | 5.1 | 12 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | 3½ | IFS Ind | .14 | 2.7 | 6 | 31 | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4½ | |
| | ⅜ | ITI | | | 6 | 3 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| | 6⅛ | ImpCh | .35e | 4.5 | 7 | 12 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6⅛ | 3⅛ | Imperind | | | 4 | 16 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 16⅝ | ImprOil A | g1 | | | 333 | u29⅝ | 28½ | 29⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| 3 | 1 | InflightSv | | | | 18 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1 | Inolex | | | | 40 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 26⅝ | 11⅛ | Instron | .40 | 1.9 | 8 | 2 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2 | ⅝ | InstrSys | | | 20 | 272 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | |
| 11⅝ | 9⅝ | InsSy pf | .28I | 2.6 | | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 5⅝ | IntegRes | | | 5 | 16 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 6 | IntClyGs | g.32 | | | 1252 | u11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 10⅝ | Intrmk | .20r | 1.1 | 8 | 38 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18 | — ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | IntBnknt | | | 10 | 68 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | IntFdSvc | | | | 40 | 1⅛d | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 31⅝ | 17½ | IntGenl | 1.40 | 4.8 | 5 | 161 | u32 | 29 | 29⅛ | — 2 |
| 9⅛ | 4½ | IntProt | .30 | 4.9 | 4 | 11 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | ⅞ | IntStrtch | | | | 21 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 13-16 | Interphot | | | | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 15½ | Ionics | | | 11 | 18 | 23⅝ | 23 | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 34½ | 17½ | IroqBrd | .36 | 1.4 | 9 | 23 | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | Irvinind | .10 | 2.1 | | 19 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 8⅝ | 6⅝ | IsraelD | .67e | 10. | | 8 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| — J—J—J — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17⅛ | 10½ | Jacobs | .50b | 4.3 | 6 | 9 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 4⅝ | Jensen | 1.50f | 29. | 4 | 18 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 4⅛ | 2 | Jetero | .05e | 2.4 | 27 | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3 | 1⅝ | Jetronic | | | 5 | 16 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 5 | JohnPd | .36 | 7.0 | 12 | 11 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 9½ | 2⅛ | JuniperP | | | | 272 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 7⅛ | Jupiter | | | 2 | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| — K—K—K — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8⅝ | 3⅛ | KTelin | .30e | 4.5 | 41 | 105 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | Kaisin | .75c | | | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2½ | ½ | KaneMill | wt | | | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | + 1-16 |
| 17⅝ | 7⅝ | KenaiCp | | | 8 | 361 | 13⅝ | 12⅛ | 13⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | Kenwin | .40 | 5.9 | 5 | 7 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 6½ | 3⅝ | Ketchm | .22f | 5.3 | | 7 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | Key Co | .20e | 4.8 | 4 | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 2⅝ | ½ | Kidde | wt | | | 4 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 2⅛ | KinArk | | | 9 | 29 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 15⅝ | KingRd s | .32 | 1.8 | 6 | 7 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 15⅝ | KirbyEx | | | 8 | 6 | 23⅝ | 23 | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 2⅝ | Kit Mfg | | | 3 | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | KlearVu | | | 10 | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | Kleinerts | | | | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 3⅝ | KuhnStr | | | 3 | 9 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| — L—L—L — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6⅛ | 2⅝ | LSB | .23t | 5.1 | 10 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | LaBarge | .06 | 3.0 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| 5⅛ | 1⅛ | LafyRad | | | | 13 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 3½ | 2 | LakeSh | g | | | 9 | 3⅝ | 3 1-16 | 3⅝ | + 1-16 |
| 10 | 3⅝ | Landmk | | | 7 | 13 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 8½ | 4⅝ | Laneco | .20b | 2.4 | 4 | 2 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 20 | 15⅝ | LeaRnl | s.60 | 3.3 | 8 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 8½ | 4⅛ | LeePh | | | 10 | 12 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 11⅛ | LeighPd | .80 | 3.4 | 9 | 18 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| 8⅝ | 3⅝ | LeisureT | | | 4 | 9 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12 | 5⅝ | LibtyFb | .39t | 4.8 | 5 | 15 | 8⅝ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5⅝ | LilliAnn | .24 | 3.1 | 11 | 2 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 3⅝ | LincAm | | | 7 | 9 | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅛ | LloydsE | | | | 9 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | Lodge | .08e | 3.2 | 9 | 23 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 33⅝ | 19⅛ | Lohmn | 1.20 | 6.2 | 7 | 2 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 9⅝ | LoewT | wt | | | 142 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 9⅝ | Logicon | | | 9 | 93 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | LundyEl | | | 7 | 4 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 9½ | Lydall | .60a | 5.6 | 6 | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅛ | LynchCp | | | 2 | 3 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | Lynnwear | | | 3 | 9 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| — M—M—M — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | Macks | .20 | 3.3 | 5 | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅛ | Macrod | | | 22 | 27 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9½ | 6⅝ | ManrC | .40 | 4.9 | 7 | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1 11-16 | ⅝ | Marinda | | | | 146 | 1⅝ | 1 5-16 | 1 5-16 | — ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 8⅝ | Marine | .28e | 1.7 | 6 | 15 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅝ | |
| 22⅝ | 20 | Marm pf | 2.25 | 10. | | 10 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 5½ | 3⅝ | MrshF | | | 2 | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 11⅝ | MartPr | .40 | 3.0 | 5 | 9 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 8½ | Masind | .60a | 5.9 | 16 | 10 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 16⅛ | MtrlRsh | s.20 | .9 | 13 | 5 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | |
| 12½ | 9½ | Matrix | s | | | 4 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | MaulTec | | | | 21 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅛ | McCulO | | | 19 | 213 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 2⅝ | McKeon | | | 4 | 24 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 14⅛ | Means | 1.20 | 7.2 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | Medalst | .50 | 5.3 | 5 | 2 | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 6⅝ | 2⅝ | MedalnGp | | | 9 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 17 | MedalG | .72 | 3.3 | 8 | 21 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 22 | |
| 17⅝ | 10⅛ | Meenan | n.24 | 2.0 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 7 | Megolst | .24 | 2.3 | 5 | 17 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 13½ | MEMCo | 1 | 7.3 | 7 | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 8⅝ | MercSL | .50b | .4 | 5 | 42 | 12⅝ | 11⅝ | 12⅛ | + ½ |
| 9⅝ | 6⅝ | MetPro | .15 | 1.6 | 8 | 17 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 12⅝ | 7⅝ | Metex | .40 | 3.3 | 7 | 3 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 20 | Metpth | .32 | 1.5 | 15 | 48 | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4 | 1⅝ | Metrocar | | | 9 | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | MichGen | | | | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3½ | 2⅝ | MichS pf | .24 | 8.9 | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 13⅝ | 6 | MidldCo | .20 | 2.5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 24⅝ | 11⅝ | MidlGls | .40 | 2.2 | 10 | 50 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18½ | |
| 54⅝ | 46⅝ | MinP pf | 5 | 10. | | z25 | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | + 1 |
| 7⅛ | 2⅛ | MissnIT | | | 71 | 231 | 7⅛ | 6½ | 7⅛ | |
| 29 | 13⅝ | MitchlE | .20 | .7 | 12 | 427 | u29⅝ | 28⅝ | 29⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 20½ | 12 | MiteCp | .50 | 2.4 | 8 | 54 | u21 | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 7⅝ | 5½ | MonMg | .44 | 7.7 | 6 | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19⅝ | 11 | Moog | .40b | 2.2 | 8 | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 1½ | Movielab | | | 8 | 13 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| — N—N—N — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15½ | 11 | NFC n | .20 | 1.4 | 8 | 9 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 9½ | 5⅛ | NatEdu | .18t | 2.2 | 5 | 11 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 16½ | 9⅝ | NtHmE | | | 7 | 2 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 7 | 2⅛ | NtParoo | | | | 10 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 11½ | 4⅝ | NtPatent | | | | 62 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 5 | NtSecR | .48 | 8.7 | 8 | 2 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 7⅛ | 4⅝ | NtSlvr | .20e | 4.7 | | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 3⅝ | NelsLB | .72t | 12. | 7 | 4 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | NestLM | .05e | 1.7 | 10 | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 29⅝ | 17⅛ | NHomp | .80a | 3.5 | 6 | 7 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Nickle | .05e | 2.9 | 9 | 9 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 9 | NMxAr | .30e | 2.4 | 38 | 13 | 11⅝ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 11 | 8⅝ | NPlnRt | s.84 | 8.8 | 14 | 9 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 11 | 5⅝ | NProc | .55e | 6.6 | 9 | 26 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 22 | NYTim | .80 | 3.2 | 19 | x110 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 5⅝ | NewbE | .50 | 7.8 | 34 | 12 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 10⅛ | Newcor | s.56 | 5.0 | 4 | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ⅞ | 3-16 | Newcrp | wt | | | 12 | 7-16 | ⅜ | 7-16 | + 1-16 |
| 32⅝ | 17⅝ | NiagFSv | .80 | 3.0 | 7 | 20 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6½ | 3⅝ | Nichols | .02r | .5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 3⅛ | Nolex | | | | 16 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 10⅝ | Nortl pf | 1.50 | 12. | | x7 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 3⅛ | Nortek | .04 | .4 | 5 | 33 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 13⅝ | NoARoy | .20 | 1.0 | 7 | 4 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 7⅝ | NoCdO | g | | | 122 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 12 | NoestBk | n1.04 | 8.3 | 6 | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 49⅝ | 41½ | NIPS pf | 4.25 | 10. | | z10 | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 9⅝ | NuclData | | | 11 | 17 | 16 | 15⅝ | 16 | |
| 32⅛ | 18 | Numac | g.07I | | | 177 | 29⅝ | 28⅝ | 29⅛ | — ⅛ |
| — O—O—O — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅝ | OEA | .10e | 2.9 | | 5 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 9⅛ | Oakwd | .72b | .9 | 6 | 85 | 14⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | + ½ |
| 9⅝ | 7 | OkArt | .24 | 3.4 | 16 | 2 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 11 | OhSealy | .84 | 4.3 | 8 | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 10 | 5⅝ | OilaInd | .40e | 4.4 | 5 | 17 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 23½ | 13⅝ | OnLine | .24 | 1.2 | 13 | 19 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | |
| 44½ | 25 | OOkiep | | | 26 | z800 | 34⅝ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | — 1 |
| 5⅛ | 2⅝ | Ormond | | | 18 | 6 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 13⅝ | OSullvn | .80 | 5.1 | 5 | 2 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 7⅝ | OutdrSp | .20 | 1.4 | 13 | 11 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 5⅛ | 1⅛ | OxfordFt | | | 52 | 8 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 9⅝ | 4½ | OzarkA | .20e | 3.3 | 7 | 53 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| — P—Q — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | ⅝ | PF Ind | | | | 85 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 14⅛ | PGEpfA | 1.50 | 10. | | 24 | 15⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 16 | 13 | PGEpfB | 1.37 | 10. | | 2 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14½ | 12 | PGEpfC | 1.25 | 10. | | 2 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 11 | PGEpfD | 1.25 | 10. | | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 11⅝ | PGEpfE | 1.25 | 9.3 | | 73 | 13⅝ | 12⅝ | 13⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| 29½ | 24⅝ | PGEpfW | 2.57 | 10. | | 4 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 21⅝ | PGEpfV | 2.32 | 10. | | 4 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 24⅝ | PGEpfT | 2.54 | 10. | | 13 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 25 | PGEpfS | 2.62 | 10. | | 10 | 26⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — 1 |
| 27⅝ | 22⅛ | PGEpfR | 2.37 | 10. | | 3 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — 1 |
| 24⅝ | 19⅝ | PGEpfP | 2.05 | 10. | | 4 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 20⅝ | PGEpfL | 2.25 | 10. | | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 24 | 19½ | PGEpfK | 2.04 | 10. | | 5 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | |
| 26⅛ | 21⅝ | PGEpfJ | 2.32 | 10. | | 1 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 49½ | 41⅛ | PacLt pf | 4.36 | 10. | | z70 | 43 | 43 | 43 | — ⅛ |
| 84⅝ | 72½ | PacLt pf | 7.64 | 11. | | z100 | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | — 1½ |
| 19½ | 11⅛ | PacTrst | 1 | 5.1 | 17 | 1 | u19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23½ | 9⅝ | PacScie | .48 | 3.4 | 7 | 43 | 12⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 34½ | 27⅝ | PallCp | .52 | 1.7 | 14 | 28 | 30⅝ | 30½ | 30⅝ | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | PalomrF | | | | 6 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | Pantast | .30 | 6.7 | 10 | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 18⅛ | 13⅝ | Paradyn | n | | 25 | 17 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 11 | ParkCh | .60 | 3.8 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 18⅝ | Parsons | 1 | 4.3 | 6 | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 6½ | 4⅝ | PatFash | .10e | 1.8 | 3 | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 6½ | Patogon | | | 6 | 10 | 12 | 11⅝ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 7 | PatoC | 2e | 15. | 5 | 32 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9 | 5½ | PeerTu | .32 | 4.0 | 5 | 6 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 2 | ⅝ | PennDix | wt | | | 8 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 10½ | PenEM | .60 | 4.1 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 12⅝ | PenTr | 1 | 7.0 | 5 | 5 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | PECp | .42t | 12. | 5 | 162 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 14⅝ | PenRE | 1.65 | 8.7 | 9 | 17 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | + ⅛ |
| 2½ | ⅝ | Pentron | | | 13 | 33 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 27⅝ | 10 | PepCom | .48a | 2.7 | 7 | x8 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 15⅛ | 8½ | Perini | .40 | 3.1 | 13 | 23 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 16⅝ | 6⅝ | PetroLe | | | 12 | 92 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | |
| 11⅝ | 8⅛ | PhilLD | .68r | 6.7 | 4 | 47 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2 | Phoenix | | | | 58 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 12 | 7 | PicNPay | .28 | 2.9 | 7 | x18 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 1⅝ | PioneerS | | | 2 | 10 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 7⅛ | 3 | PlenTx | .20I | | 313 | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 23⅝ | Pittway | 1.65 | 5.3 | 6 | 1 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 5⅛ | Pizzain | n | | 18 | 65 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | Plantind | | | 25 | 25 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 11⅝ | 6⅛ | PlyGm | .40b | 4.6 | 4 | 18 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | PlymRA | | | 9 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 26½ | 17 | PneuSc | 1 | 5.1 | | z180 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | ⅝ | Polorom | | | 3 | 4 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 18½ | 14⅝ | PostCp n | .50 | 2.8 | 8 | 15 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18 | |
| 19 | 10⅝ | PrairleO | g | | | 79 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 10½ | PrattLmb | 1 | 7.1 | 6 | 28 | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 4⅛ | PrattRd | .30 | 4.8 | 7 | x36 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 28 | 22½ | PrenHo | 1.36 | 5.6 | 9 | 5 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | |
| 5 | 2⅛ | PresRIA | | | 2 | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 4⅝ | 1⅝ | PresRtB | | | 2 | 62 | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15⅝ | 6⅝ | Presley | .64 | 6.5 | 3 | 31 | 10⅛ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 25⅝ | 6⅝ | PrimM | | | 18 | 27 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 10⅝ | ProCT | 1.28e | 11. | 9 | 22 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 13⅝ | 9⅝ | ProvGas | .88 | 9.0 | 5 | 5 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | PrdRE | .07I | | 24 | 37 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 10⅝ | 3⅝ | PrudBld | .24 | 6.0 | 7 | 17 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 21⅝ | PsSP pfC | 2.34 | 10. | | 5 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 23 | PsSP pfD | 2.34 | 9.7 | | 1 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 11½ | 7⅝ | PutleH | s.24 | 2.1 | 3 | 5 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 4⅝ | PuntaG | | | 10 | 7 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 9⅝ | Punta pf | 1.10 | 9.8 | | 6 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 12⅝ | 6⅝ | Purpac | .06e | .8 | 14 | 17 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| — R—R—R — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12⅝ | 9 | RBInd | .24 | 2.3 | 7 | 5 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | 1⅝ | REDM | | | 5 | 19 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | RET | | | | 23 | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| 46 | 42½ | RET pf | 4.38 | 9.8 | | 1 | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | + ½ |
| 15 | 8⅝ | RHMed | .10e | .8 | 8 | 54 | 13⅝ | 12 | 13⅛ | + 1⅝ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | RSC | .10 | 3.3 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 8⅝ | 5⅝ | Ropan | .10e | 1.4 | 9 | 15 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 12⅝ | RachEx | .10e | .7 | 4 | 81 | 15 | 14 | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | 10⅛ | RangrO | g | | | 1656 | u25 | 22⅝ | 23⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 32½ | 21⅝ | Ransbrg | 1.20 | 4.5 | 7 | 9 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 1½ | RapAm | wt | | | 38 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |

**Because of technical problems, closing prices for the following issues are not available for this edition. These are 3 pm prices:**

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3⅝ | 2 | RothP | | | | 5 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 32⅝ | 13½ | Raylnd | .40 | 2.3 | 15 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 14½ | REInv | 1.40 | 8.7 | 13 | 9 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 5⅝ | 2⅛ | ReevesT | | | 71 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 8⅝ | 4 | RefgTr | .28 | 5.3 | 4 | 16 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅛ | RegalB | .72 | 5.8 | 9 | 7 | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 19⅛ | 14⅛ | RemAr | 1a | 6.3 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 1-16 | 1-128 | RepMtg | wt | | | 3 | 1-128 | 1-128 | 1-128 | |
| 26⅝ | 11⅝ | ResrhCot | .24 | 1.9 | 8 | 55 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 49⅝ | 20½ | ResrtA | | | 8 | 616 | 44⅝ | 43⅛ | 43⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 108 | 27 | ResrtB | | | 12 | z1350 | 69⅝ | 67⅝ | 68⅝ | — 1 |
| 7⅝ | 2 | RestAssc | | | 10 | 25 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 5 | RexNore | | | 9 | 10 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 14⅝ | RioIOH | n | | | 50 | 14½ | 16⅝ | 16½ | + ½ |
| 8⅝ | 3⅝ | RibletP | .12 | 1.5 | 4 | 22 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 5 | Richton | .44 | 7.3 | 7 | 4 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 58⅝ | 25⅝ | RileyCo | | | 7 | 8 | 39 | 38⅝ | 39 | + ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 26⅝ | RioAlgo | g1.08 | | | 2 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 8⅝ | Robntch | | | | 33 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 4½ | Roblin | .12 | 1.8 | 5 | 3 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ | |
| 14⅝ | 10 | Rockway | 1b | 7.7 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | |
| 51⅛ | 23⅝ | Rogers | .20 | .5 | 15 | 5 | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | — ½ |
| 22⅛ | 22 | Rogers | wt | | | 11 | u22⅝ | d21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5 | 2⅛ | RencoT | | | 4 | 8 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 8 | 4⅝ | Rossmr | | | 3 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | Rusco | | | 4 | 20 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6 | 2½ | RBW Cp | | | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 19 | 10⅝ | Russell | .48 | 3.1 | 6 | 5 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| — S—S—S — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6⅛ | 3⅝ | SFM | .20 | 3.6 | 6 | 10 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 8⅛ | SGL | .25b | 2.8 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | |
| 3½ | 1½ | SGSec | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 17 | 12⅝ | SGSe pf | 1.70 | 12. | | 3 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | SMD | | | 5 | 4 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 9⅝ | 4 | SSP | | | | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 16 | 9⅝ | Salem | .40a | 2.7 | 7 | 3 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | SCarlo | | | | 4 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | 9⅝ | SDgo pf | 1 | 10. | | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 81½ | 71⅛ | SDgo pf | 7.80 | 11. | | z100 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | |
| 26⅝ | 22 | SDgo pf | 2.47 | 11. | | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| 29 | 23⅝ | SDgo pf | 2.68 | 11. | | 4 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 22⅛ | 14⅝ | SFrRE | 1.60 | 8.0 | 17 | 10 | 20⅛ | 19⅝ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | 7-16 | SFRE | wt | | | 5 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 14⅝ | 5½ | Sandgte | .48 | 4.1 | 4 | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 13⅝ | Schault | 1 | 5.5 | 4 | 2 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅛ | Schiller | | | 6 | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 24⅝ | SciAtla | .24 | .7 | 15 | 50 | 36⅛ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 15 | SbdAM | .40 | 2.2 | 3 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 10 | 3⅝ | Sealctre | | | 7 | 36 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1 | Season | | | 56 | 16 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | Seersfed | | | 8 | 4 | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | SecMtg | | | | 196 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6⅝ | Seiss | .36 | 4.3 | 7 | 18 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 3 | 15-16 | SelleAsc | | | 6 | 3 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 8 | 5⅝ | Semich | .20b | 3.3 | 18 | 18 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | Servo | | | | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 15½ | 9⅝ | SetonCo | .50 | 3.7 | 4 | 4 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | ShoerS | .48e | 5.2 | 6 | 17 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 12⅝ | Sharon | 1a | 3.2 | 5 | 87 | u31½ | 29⅝ | 31½ | + 3⅝ |
| 8⅛ | 5⅝ | Showin | .50 | 9.8 | 5 | 7 | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | |
| 8⅛ | 2⅝ | ShattrR | | | 5 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 3⅝ | Shopwell | | | 11 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 42½ | 19 | Showbt | 1 | 4.3 | 8 | 13 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 12⅝ | Sierrcln | .30 | 1.3 | 12 | 1 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 7⅝ | Sifco s | .28 | 3.4 | 7 | 14 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20½ | 10 | Sigma | .40 | 2.3 | 8 | 4 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 7½ | Sikes A | .35e | 4.1 | 5 | 56 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | + ½ |
| 15⅛ | 10⅛ | Siloinc | .30 | 2.0 | 4 | 8 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 16⅝ | 3⅛ | Silvrcst | | | 7 | 21 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6 | 3⅝ | SimcoS | .25b | 5.6 | 9 | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 13⅝ | 10⅝ | Simkins | .80 | 6.7 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 6½ | 2⅛ | Solitron | | | 18 | 1182 | u7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 19⅝ | SanderB | .40 | 1.6 | 8 | 38 | 26 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 9½ | SoetCop | .80a | 7.5 | 14 | 5 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 10⅝ | SCEd pf | 1.02 | 9.4 | | 2 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 10⅛ | SCEd pf | 1.06 | 10. | | 15 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 10⅝ | SCEd pf | 1.08 | 10. | | 5 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 14 | 11⅝ | SCEd pf | 1.19 | 9.9 | | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 27½ | 24⅝ | SCEd pf | 2.48 | 9.7 | | z300 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 19⅝ | 16⅛ | SCEd pf | 1.30 | 6.9 | | 2 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 27⅝ | 20⅝ | SCEd pf | 2.30 | 9.7 | | 9 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 21⅝ | SCEd pf | 2.21 | 9.4 | | 3 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 103 | 89 | SCEd pf | 8.70 | 9.5 | | 1 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 11 | 7⅛ | SwFIBk | .50 | 5.7 | 7 | 5 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 9 | SpectyR | | | 5 | 7 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 6½ | Spector | .31e | 3.3 | 2 | 16 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 6⅝ | 3½ | Spectro | | | 5 | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 5⅝ | 4½ | Splentex | .24 | 5.1 | 9 | 2 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 23⅛ | 13⅝ | StaffraL | | | 13 | 21 | u23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 20½ | StCopa | 1.60 | 6.7 | 7 | x27 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 6 | StdMetl | | | 30 | 22 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 20½ | StdShr | .60t | 2.4 | 8 | 2 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 4½ | Stange | .20 | 2.5 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅛ | Stanwd | | | 4 | 20 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 10½ | StarSup | .80 | 5.8 | 4 | 3 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅛ | Stardust | | | 2 | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 8⅝ | 4 | Steelmt | .24b | 3.6 | 16 | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 16 | StepnCh | .80 | 4.6 | 7 | 16 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | ½ | SterlBcp | wt | | | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 15-16 | SterlEl | | | 6 | 63 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅛ | Stevkntf | | | 33 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 14⅛ | 6⅝ | StrutW | .30b | 2.1 | 23 | 175 | u14⅛ | 13⅝ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 5½ | 3⅝ | SonCityl | .25 | 5.0 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 17⅝ | 7 | Sunair | .40 | 5.1 | 7 | 4 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 31⅝ | 12½ | Sundnc | .16b | .6 | 15 | 73 | 27½ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 8⅛ | Supind | .25 | 1.7 | 7 | 5 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | |
| 39½ | 20½ | Supron | .30 | .8 | 24 | 71 | 38⅛ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 10½ | 4⅝ | Susquen | | | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | |
| 13⅝ | 9½ | Susqh pf | 1 | 10. | | 16 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | SutrMtg | wt | | | 10 | 15-16 | ⅞ | 15-16 | + 1-16 |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | Synloy | .30b | 5.6 | 14 | 23 | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 38⅝ | 24½ | Syntex | 1.10 | 3.2 | 9 | 198 | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34⅝ | |
| 35½ | 21⅛ | SyscoCp | .56 | 1.6 | 9 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 23⅝ | 10⅝ | SystEng | | | 11 | 26 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 3⅝ | SysPln | .20 | 5.0 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | 4 | + ⅛ |
| — T—T—T — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13⅛ | 6⅛ | TEC | .40 | 5.9 | 10 | x1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 5½ | 1⅝ | TFI | | | 7 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 16⅝ | 8⅝ | TobPd | .20 | 1.3 | 9 | 4 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 8 | TandB | 1e | 12. | 5 | 4 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 14½ | 7⅛ | Tonnet | .28 | 3.4 | 4 | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 16⅝ | 11½ | Tosty | 1.20b | 10. | 58 | 17 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | TechSym | | | 9 | 12 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4 | TechOp | | | 7 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅝ | TechTo | .07r | 3.3 | 10 | 24 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 7½ | 3⅝ | Tectrol | .24 | 4.4 | 5 | 3 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 53⅝ | 18⅝ | TejonR | | | 61 | 28 | 40⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 7⅝ | TeleCm | .48 | 5.5 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 27½ | 15½ | Telltex | .40 | 1.9 | 11 | 7 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6 | 2⅛ | Tenna | | | | 96 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 5½ | Tenney | s | | 10 | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 4⅝ | TerroC | .18I | | | 25 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 15½ | 7⅛ | TetroT | | | 20 | 11 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 7⅝ | TexiAir | .16 | 1.5 | 11 | 93 | 11 | 10½ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 54⅝ | 48 | TxPL pf | 4.56 | 9.2 | | z50 | 49½ | 49⅛ | 49½ | + 1⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 13⅝ | Textron | wt | | | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + 1⅛ |
| 21½ | 14½ | Thriftm | 1 | 4.9 | 4 | 8 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 3 | Tidwell | | | 3 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 107½ | 90 | TolEdol | 10 | 11. | | z700 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| 22⅝ | 9⅝ | TolfPet | g.32 | | | 406 | u23½ | 22⅛ | 23⅛ | + ½ |
| 15½ | 3⅝ | TolPet | wt | | | 101 | u15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2 | TownCtry | | | 11 | 10 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 7⅛ | 4⅛ | TrnsLux | .05e | .9 | 7 | 11 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12 | 7⅝ | TransOil | .05e | .5 | 16 | 49 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | Tredwy | .20 | 3.6 | 10 | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 18⅝ | 9⅝ | TriaCp | .20 | 1.8 | 6 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 48⅝ | 4½ | TuboM | | | 14 | 205 | 26⅝ | 24⅝ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 23⅝ | TurnrC | 2 | 7.2 | 8 | 1 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6½ | 3⅝ | TwinFr | .20 | 3.8 | 6 | 15 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| — U—U—U — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4½ | 2⅝ | UIP | .24 | 6.6 | 6 | 8 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2 | UNA | .20 | 4.6 | 4 | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 7⅝ | 4⅝ | URS | .48b | 7.4 | 6 | 10 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 4⅝ | Unimax | | | 4 | 13 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | UnFoods | | | 12 | 40 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 5⅝ | 2⅛ | UNatCp | | | 18 | 3 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 9⅝ | USFltr | .32 | 2.8 | 7 | 51 | 11⅛ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 11 | 7⅝ | UnRIT | .81e | 7.5 | 13 | 93 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| ⅛ | 1-16 | UnRIT | wt | | | 1 | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | USRdium | | | | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 13 | USRbR | 1a | 7.1 | 6 | 5 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 3⅝ | UnivCig | .25 | | 9 | 4 | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ + ⅛ |
| 16½ | 10⅛ | UnivRs | .32 | 2.2 | 17 | 4 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 15⅛ | 9 | UnivRu | .72 | 7.7 | 6 | 13 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| — V—V—V — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14⅝ | 6⅛ | Valle's | .81I | 12. | 9 | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 11½ | Valmac | .50 | 4.5 | 12 | 12 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 2 | ValueL | .06e | 2.4 | | 3 | 2⅛ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 37⅛ | 16½ | VernitA | .32b | 1.7 | 7 | 25 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅝ | + 1 |
| 10⅛ | 4⅛ | Vernitrn | .10 | 1.4 | 7 | 237 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8½ | 1⅛ | Vertiple | | | 7 | 7 | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 4 | 1½ | Vesely | | | 117 | 42 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 2½ | VintageE | | | 2 | 18 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 6⅝ | Vishay | | | 6 | 27 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 7 | 3⅝ | VisualG | .16 | 3.0 | 8 | 15 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | 2⅛ | Volimer | .12e | 3.3 | 5 | 9 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 18½ | 10 | Vopley | .52 | 4.2 | 5 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 6 | 2⅛ | VulcCo | .20 | 3.7 | 4 | 3 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| — W—W—W — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7½ | 2⅝ | WTC | .07I | | 33 | 55 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 10 | 6⅛ | Wackht | .40b | 5.8 | 6 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 23½ | 10⅛ | Wainoco | .12 | .5 | 16 | 204 | 23⅝ | 22 | 23 | + 1⅝ |
| 26⅛ | 20⅛ | Walco | .80b | 3.3 | 6 | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 5 | WallcS | .12 | 2.2 | 13 | 4 | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 44 | 17⅛ | Wang | .06 | .2 | 19 | 42 | 36½ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 38⅛ | 18⅛ | Wang B | .1e | .3 | 18 | 65 | 34½ | 34 | 34 | — ½ |
| 17⅛ | 9⅛ | WardsCp | .20 | 1.6 | 4 | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 7⅛ | WarnC pf | .04 | .6 | | 30 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | WshHm | | | 21 | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 21⅛ | WshPst | s.36 | 1.6 | 10 | 23 | 22⅝ | | 23 | — ⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 20⅛ | WRIT | 2.12 | 8.4 | 13 | | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 5 | Walsco | .30 | 4.9 | 8 | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 6⅛ | WeldTu | .30b | 2.0 | 23 | 41 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 3⅛ | Wellco | .25 | 5.6 | 25 | 8 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 8½ | 6⅝ | WescoFn | .38 | 4.8 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 41⅝ | 16⅝ | Wstburn | g10 | | | x18b | 40⅛ | 39 | 40½ | + 2⅝ |
| 19½ | 11½ | WstFin | .48 | 2.8 | 3 | x4 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 12½ | WPacRR | n | | 3 | 27 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 3⅝ | Whippny | .20 | 2.2 | | 98 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | + ½ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅛ | WhitCbl | .40 | 6.2 | 7 | 6 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6½ | |
| 7½ | 3⅛ | Whitehall | | | 6 | 18 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 8½ | 2 | Wichita | | | 30 | 2 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 8⅛ | Winhous | .60 | 3.9 | 8 | 1 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4 | 1⅛ | WilsnB | .15I | | 9 | 2 | 1⅛ | | 1⅛ | |
| 16⅛ | 10⅛ | Wmcorp | .40 | 2.9 | 18 | 5 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 4⅛ | WkWear | .40 | 6.2 | 5 | 5 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 17⅛ | 10 | Wrathr | .10e | .6 | 40 | 8 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1 7-16 | ⅛ | WrightH | o | | | 23 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | — 1-16 |
| 27 | 17⅝ | Wyninin | .60 | 2.6 | 7 | x18 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 16 | 11 | WymDn | .64 | 5.6 | 8 | 11 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| — X—Y—Z — | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 11 | ZeroCp | .44 | 2.9 | 7 | 24 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 7⅛ | Zimmer | .36 | 4.6 | 7 | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

## NYSE Prices Up Slightly Amid Very Slow Trading

(Continued from Page 7)

talks with an unnamed suitor but no offer has been made.

Northern California Savings and Loan climbed 3⅛ to 19⅝ but denied takeover rumors.

Shakespeare Co. tumbled 2⅝ to 10⅝ after it said takeover talks were dropped.

American Stock Exchange prices were higher with the index up 1.25 at 189.29.

Coffee prices continued to soar in London on fresh reports of frost damage Saturday to the Brazilian crop. The frost is said to have harmed the 1980-81 crop and not the current 1979-80 crop, the berries of which have matured and now are considered to be out of danger. But traders cautioned that at this stage, the damage to next year's crop may be reversible by favorable weather.

Wheat and corn closed irregularly higher and oats and soybeans substantially higher on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The U.S. Agriculture Deparment reported brisk demand and reduced crop expectations are combining to create the tightest world grain market since 1975. It forecasts that demand for wheat, corn and other grains in the year beginning July 1 could easily exceed the record 1.1 billion metric tons projected for the current crop year. Meanwhile, grain production could decline by 5 percent or more.

Experts say the result will be firm prices through next spring, despite the large grain reserves generated by last year's ample crops.

The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome also said poor weather in the northern hemisphere has forced it to reduce its forecast of the size of the 1979 world cereal crop. It now expects wheat and coarse grain production to total 1.132 billion tons this year, down 5 percent from last year's record crop and compared to 1.145 billion tons predicted last February.

Wheat production will fall 7 percent to 409 million tons, reflecting smaller crops in Western Europe, the Soviet Union, and Australia and New Zealand. Output of coarse grains such as barley, sorghum, and maize should drop by 3.5 percent to 723 million tons. The drop will be sharpest in North America.

Citibank said it made an adjustment to the formula it uses in setting its base lending rate or prime rate, a spokesman said, to "try and bring the base rate formula into line with actual money cost trends." Citibank's formula now calls for adding 150 basis points instead of 125 basis points to the three-week moving average of the 90-day secondary market rate for negotiable certificates of deposit. Under the current formula, a base rate of 11.65 percent is called for now, the spokesman said, but since Citibank moves its rate in quarter-point increments, the prime was unchanged at 11¾ percent.

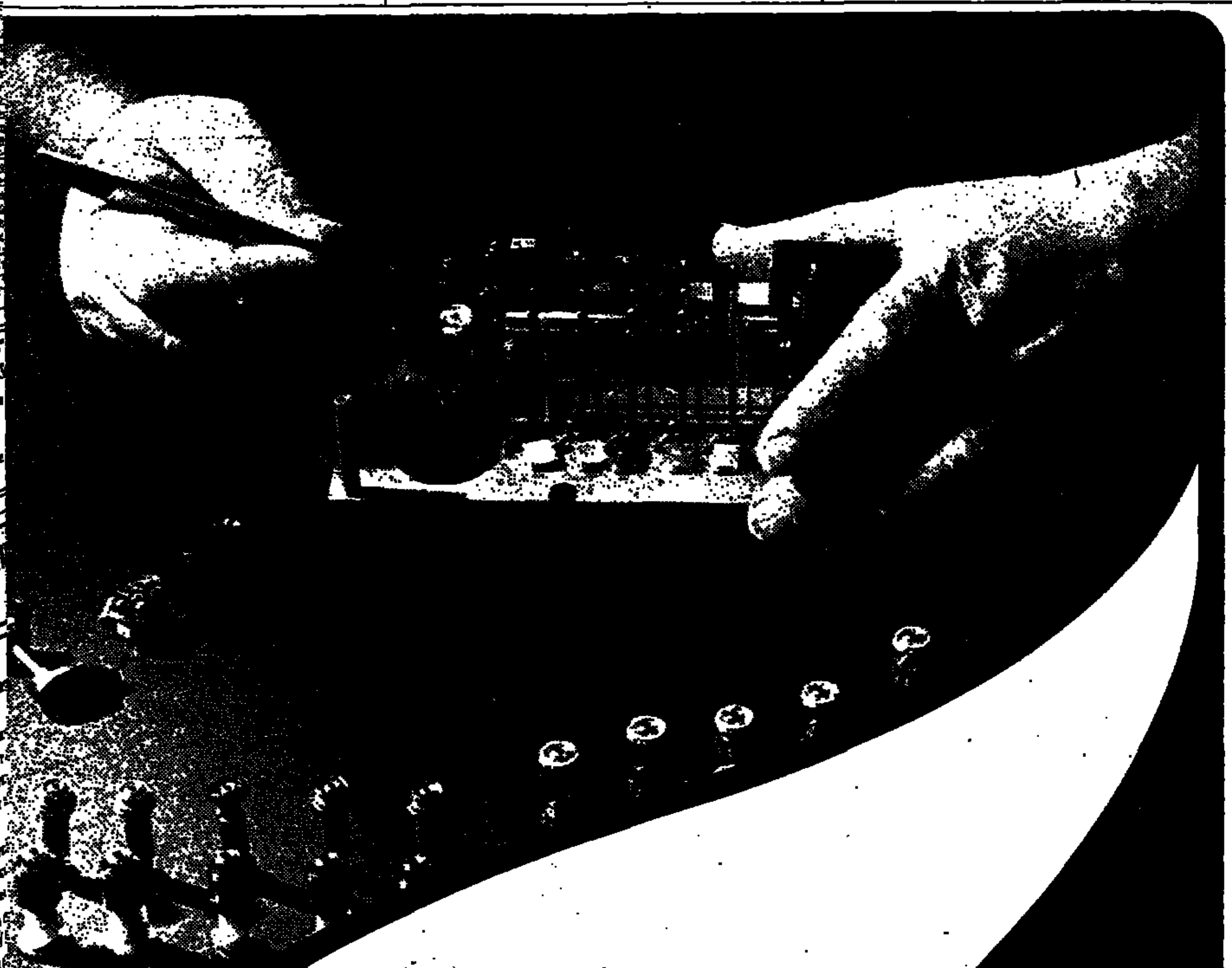
### U.K. Reserves Up in May

LONDON, June 4 (AP-DJ) — Britain's official reserves rose $65 million in May to $21.532 billion, the Treasury said today. After allowing for official repayments and new borrowing, there was an underlying inflow of $303 million. This compared with underlying inflows of $657 million in April, $1.02 billion in March and $173 million in February.


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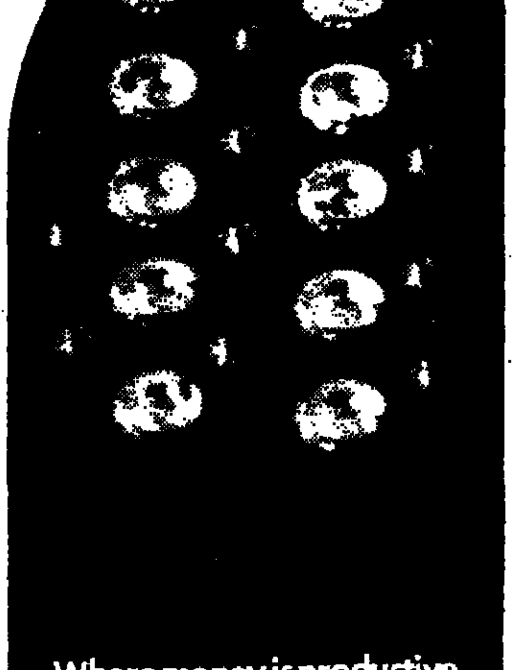
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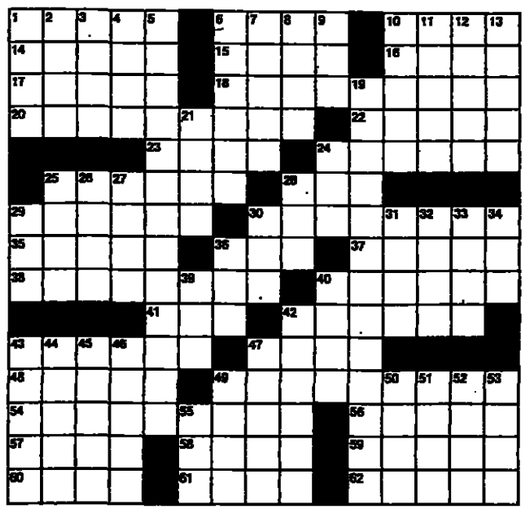
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# CROSSWORD

*By Eugene T. Maleska*



**ACROSS**

1 Desert plants
6 Recent
10 Column
14 "Old MacDonald had——. . ."
15 Wading bird
16 Criterion
17 Immerse again
18 Retiree, at times
20 Recipient at a fete
22 To go on a spree: Fr.
23 Cheer
24 Exhausted
25 Source of light
28 —— Baba
29 Karl from Gary, Ind.
30 Shrank
35 Washington correspondent
36 Particle
37 Socratic—— (pretended ignorance)
38 Synthetic materials
40 Dwarfs
41 Native of: Suffix
42 Kin of frosh
43 What a liana does
47 Honored guests' milieu
48 Science of measuring time: Abbr.
49 Casts off
54 Humiliation
56 Least quantity
57 Beat at chess
58 Allay
59 "I will—— and go now": Yeats
60 J.E.C.
61 Ally of Abraham
62 Forgetfulness

**DOWN**

1 Criticize captiously
2 Southwest wind
3 Mediterranean juniper
4 Thrice: Prefix
5 Very slight or subtle
6 Merchant who won fame as a yachtsman
7 Red as——
8 Prong
9 Curve
10 Photographer's test print
11 Measure or beast
12 Winter hazard
13 —— Haute
19 Very, very small
21 Midday
24 Yale
25 Belle's milieu
26 Miss Lancaster
27 Fusses
28 Beard of grain
29 Cartogram
30 Parties, British style
31 Belabor
32 Solitary
33 Tolkien creatures
34 Difficult: Prefix
36 "Fire and ——," Frost poem
39 "—— a long way to Tipperary"
40 Narrow opening
42 Glib talk
43 Best of the boxers
44 Having rounded projections
45 Incensed
46 Book by Sholem Asch
47 Thickheaded
49 Racine or Rousseau
50 Paddock papa
51 "Don't bet ——!"
52 Serbian city
53 Duck
55 —— culpa

# WEATHER

| | C | F | | | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 17 | 62 | Cloudy | MADRID | 28 | 82 | Clear |
| AMSTERDAM | 23 | 73 | Cloudy | MIAMI | 29 | 85 | Cloudy |
| ANKARA | 25 | 77 | Clear | MILAN | 30 | 86 | Clear |
| ATHENS | 27 | 80 | Clear | MONTREAL | 28 | 68 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT | 25 | 77 | Clear | MOSCOW | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| BELGRADE | 23 | 73 | Clear | MUNICH | 27 | 80 | Clear |
| BERLIN | 28 | 82 | Clear | NEW YORK | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 23 | 73 | Cloudy | NICE | 29 | 84 | Clear |
| BUCHAREST | 27 | 80 | Clear | OSLO | 22 | 71 | Clear |
| BUDAPEST | 30 | 86 | Clear | PARIS | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 28 | 68 | Cloudy | PRAGUE | 28 | 82 | Clear |
| COPENHAGEN | 28 | 68 | Clear | ROME | 28 | 82 | Cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | — | — | N.A. | SOFIA | 22 | 71 | Clear |
| DUBLIN | 16 | 61 | Rain | STOCKHOLM | 22 | 71 | Clear |
| EDINBURGH | 11 | 52 | Rain | TEHRAN | — | — | N.A. |
| FLORENCE | 33 | 91 | Clear | TEL AVIV | 30 | 86 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 28 | 82 | Clear | TOKYO | 21 | 71 | Clear |
| GENEVA | 18 | 64 | Showers | TUNIS | 27 | 80 | Clear |
| HELSINKI | 22 | 71 | Cloudy | VIENNA | 30 | 86 | Clear |
| ISTANBUL | 24 | 75 | Clear | WARSAW | 25 | 77 | Clear |
| LAS PALMAS | 22 | 71 | Clear | WASHINGTON | 18 | 65 | Rain |
| LISBON | 22 | 71 | Cloudy | ZURICH | 26 | 79 | Clear |
| LONDON | 19 | 66 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 21 | 71 | Cloudy | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)


## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

**ADVERTISEMENT**

June 4, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

**BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (d) Bearbond | SF 727.40 |
| — (d) Contor | SF 881.00 |
| — (d) Gruber | SF 483.00 |
| — (d) Stockbar | SF 725.00 |

**BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (d) CSF Fund | SF 14.35 |
| — (d) Crossbow Fund | SF 3.88 |
| — (d) ITF Fund N.V. | $ 9.00 |

**BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:**

| | |
|---|---|
| —(w) Universal Dollar Trust | $ 5.82 |
| —(w) High Interest Sterling | 10.95 |

**CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (w) Capital Int'l Fund | $ 18.38 |
| — (w) Capital Italia S.A. | $ 10.75 |
| — (w) Convertible Capital S.A. | $ 27.43 |

**CREDIT SUISSE:**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (d) Actions Suisses | SF 277.50 |
| — (d) Concorsa | SF 445.00 |
| — (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds | SF 62.50 |
| — (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l | SF 59.50 |
| — (d) Energie-Valor | SF 78.75 |
| — (d) Usec | SF 432.00 |
| — (d) Europa-Valor | SF 189.00 |

**DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (d) Concentra | DM 18.80 |
| — (d) Int'l Rentenfond | DM 45.40 |

**EARNEX Fd, Box 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (d) Earnex Fd | $ 5.26 |

**FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets | $ 25.76 |
| — (d) Fidelity Dlr. Sves. Tr. | $63.54 |
| — (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund | $ 22.72 |
| — (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund | $ 58.80 |
| — (w) Fidelity World Fd | $ 14.29 |

**FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (w) Fidelity Sterling A | £ 2.41 |
| — (w) Fidelity Sterling B | £ 2.93 |
| — (w) Fidelity Sterling D | £ 14.33 |

**G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. | $ 45.48 |
| — (w) G.T. Asia Fund | HK$ 16.13 |
| — (d) G.T. Bond Fund | $ 13.57 |
| — (w) G.T. Dollar Fund | $ 7.22 |

**JARDINE FLEMING:**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (r) Jardine Japan Fund | $77.33 |
| — (r) Jardine S.East Asia | $ 17.19 |

**LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11**

| | |
|---|---|
| —+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth | SF 248.50 |
| —+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income | SF 384.00 |

**ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd | 99.92 |

**SOFID GROUPE GENEVA**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (r) Parten Sec. R Est | SF 1,330.00 |
| — (r) Securimmo | SF 1,220.00 |

**SWISS BANK CORP:**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (d) America-Valor | SF 315.50* |
| — (d) Interswiss | SF 49.50* |
| — (d) Japan Portfolio | SF 377.25 |
| — (d) Swissvalor New Ser | SF 243.75 |
| — (d) Univ. Bond Select | SF 67.75 |
| — (d) Universal Fund | SF 72.37 |

**UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (d) Amca U.S. Sh | SF 21.80 |
| — (d) Bond Invest | SF 59.75 |
| — (d) Convert-Invest | SF 83.50 |
| — (d) Eurit Europe Sh | SF 121.50 |
| — (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh | SF 103.50 |
| — (d) Globinvest | SF 54.00 |
| — (d) Pacific Invest | SF 67.00 |
| — (d) Rometac-Invest | SF 367.50 |
| — (d) Satit South Afr Sh | SF 167.00 |
| — (d) Sima Swiss R Est | SF 203.00 |

**UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt**

| | |
|---|---|
| — (d) Allanticfonds | DM 11.54 |
| — (d) Europafonds | DM 25.19 |
| — (d) Unifonds | DM 14.55 |
| — (d) Unirenta | DM 37.84 |
| — (d) Unirentta | DM 38.83 |

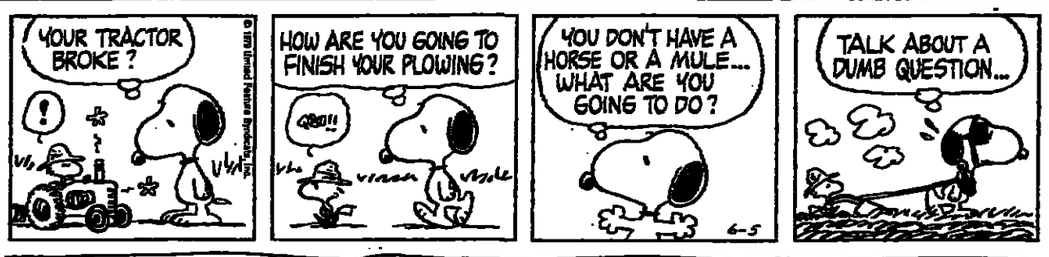
**Other Funds**

| | |
|---|---|
| (w) Alexander Fund | $7.54 |
| (r) Arab Finance I.F. | $ 1,030.00 |
| (w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) | $7.20 |
| (w) Austral. Select Fd | $ 1.48 |
| (w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. | SF 125.00 |
| (w) CAMIT | $ 9.52 |
| (w) Capital Gains Inv. | $ 13.50 |
| (d) Capital Rentinvest | LF 1,413.00 |
| (d) Caribbco Open-End Fund | $ 198.14 |
| (w) Citadel Fund | $ 2.59 |
| (w) Cleveland Offshore Fd | $ 1,613.47 |
| (w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs | $7.01 |
| (w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs | $14.89 |
| (d) Convertible Assoc. | $ 8.79 |
| (w) D.G.C. | $ 42.75* |
| (d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) | $ 0.16 |
| (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l | $ 14.39 |
| (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent | $18.41 |
| (d) Europe Obligations | LF 1,149.00 |
| (w) First Eagle Fund | $ 4,570.60 |
| (w) First Interst Fund | $ 211.59 |
| (w) Fonselex Issue Pr | SF 1,470.00 |
| (w) Formula Selection Fd | SF 98.33 |
| (d) Funditalia | $ 12.45 |
| (d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins | DM 40.17 |
| (d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) | $ 8.30 |
| (d) Global Int'l Fund | DM 6.58 |
| (w) Houssmann Hldgs. NV | $ 293.44 |
| (i) H.O.I.T. Hotel | $ 29.41 |
| (d) Indosuez Multibonds A | $109.25 |
| (d) Indosuez Multibonds B | $ 111.82 |
| (d) Interfund S.A. | $ 9.94 |
| (w) Intermarket Fund | $ 161.22 |
| (w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) | $ 21.54 |
| (r) Int'l Securities Fund | $ 6.68 |
| (d) Invesb DWS | DM 34.55 |
| (r) Invest Africinfocs | $ 12.05 |
| (d) Italamerica S.A. Fund | $ 9.89 |
| (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. | $8.53 |
| (w) Jason Selection Fund | $48.74 |
| (w) Jason Pacific Fund | $ 42.38 |
| (d) KB Income Fund | LF 1,645.00 |
| (d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F | $ 12.27 |
| (w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F | $ 32.29 |
| (i) Leverage Cap. Hold | $ 48.72 |
| (w) Lyxfund | $ 24.65 |
| (d) Mediterranean Sel. Fund | $11.11 |
| (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund | $ 8.64 |
| (d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund | $ 1.67 |
| (w) Nippon Fund | $ 14.35 |
| (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund | $ 5.05 |
| (w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd | $ 5.07 |
| (w) N.A.M.F. | $ 44.22 |
| (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund | $ 20.44 |
| (d) Rento Fund | $ 57.29 |
| (d) Rentinvest | LF 849.00 |
| (d) Safe Fund | $ 4.21 |
| (d) Safe Trust Fund | $ 9.46 |
| (w) Samurai Portfolio | SF 63.20 |
| (w) Sapre (N.A.V.) | $ 14.60 |
| (w) SMH Special Fund | DM 92.60 |
| (w) Saras Fund | $ 427.19 |
| (w) Telard Global Fund | $ 12.82 |
| (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) | $ 48.84 |
| (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. | $ 45.92 |
| (w) Transpacific Fund | $ 31.72 |
| (d) UNICO Fund | DM 51.13 |
| (r) Unilife Assurance O'seas | $ 8.95 |
| (w) United Can Inv. Fund | $ 3.11 |
| (m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd | $ 184.57 |
| (d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd | $ 10.53 |
| (w) Western Growth Fund | $ 7.84 |
| (d) World Equity Grth. Fd | $ 477.12 |
| (m) Worldwide Fund Ltd | $ 12.37 |
| (w) Worldwide Securities | $ 73.09 |
| (w) Worldwide Special | $ 1,455.75 |

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; *— New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgian Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V 510 to 51 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not commercialized; ¤ — ¤ - Redenomination - Ex-Coupon.


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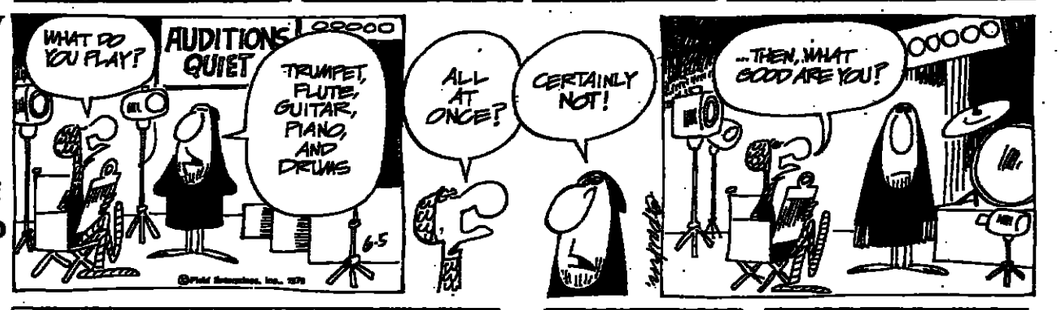

BEETLE BAILEY




ANDY CAPP




WIZARD of ID



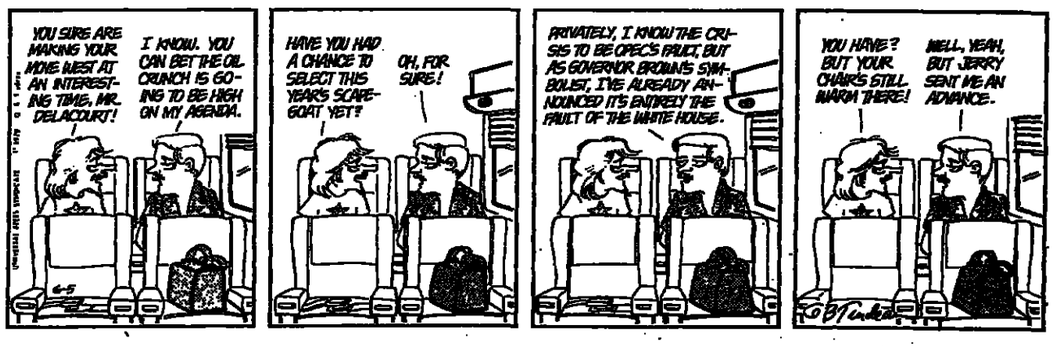

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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

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BUTOD

ADDIE

CONNAY

ULSSET



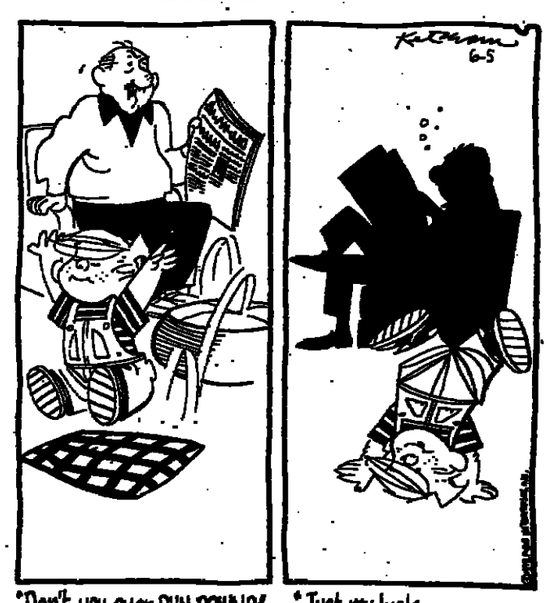

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

*Answer here:* THE ○○○ ○○○ ○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TRIPE AISLE DRUDGE CALLOW
Answer: One who holds his opponent responsible for entertaining the crowd—A WRESTLER

## DENNIS THE MENACE




# BOOKS

***SOPHIE'S CHOICE***

*By William Styron. Random House. 515 pp. $12.95.*

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHEN ALL is said and done, William Styron's autobiographical novel, "Sophie's Choice," is a stunning achievement. But I must say it had me worried for a while. Apparently, it had Styron worried, too. In a survey of concentration camp literature that he undertakes while preparing to write about his beloved Sophie Zawistowska, Styron's persona ("Call me Stingo") comes across George Steiner's collection of essays, "Language and Silence." Brooding over the issues that Steiner raises, Stingo tacitly admits to qualms about the fitness of writing fiction about the Holocaust. Yet finally he disagrees with Steiner. "I cannot accept Steiner's suggestion that silence is the answer, that it is best 'not to add the trivia of literary, sociological debate to the unspeakable.' Nor do I agree with the idea that 'In the presence of certain realities, art is trivial or impertinent.' " So he goes ahead and writes "Sophie's Choice," which is to say he went ahead and wrote the novel we are reading.

**Misgivings**

But reading Styron's first novel since "The Confessions of Nat Turner" appeared in 1967, a reader can't help sharing Styron's (and Steiner's) misgivings. Stingo seems such an unlikely person to tell Sophie's story. He is young, innocent, filled with romantic sexual yearning, and haunted by the Southern American past when, in 1947, he moves into Yetta Zimmerman's rooming house in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, and discovers, from the furious sound of their lovemaking, that Sophie and her Lenny Bruce-like partner, Nathan Landau, inhabit the room directly overhead. He hardly seems like the sort to become obsessed with the Eastern European experience.

Worse, the form in which Stingo tells Sophie's story seems distinctly inappropriate to the ineffable horror of her concentration camp sufferings. For the novel we are reading is almost Gothic in its artificiality, full as it is of dark forebodings designed to hold the reader's interest in a somewhat convoluted plot, and cast as these forebodings are in a prose style at jarring variance with the banality that Styron himself endorses as the essence of Nazi evil.

For example: "I drifted off to sleep, but slept uneasily, indeed chaotically . . . then again I fell asleep, only to wake with a start just before dawn, in the dead silence of that hour, with pounding heart and an icy chill, staring up at my ceiling above which Sophie slept, understanding with a dreamer's fierce clarity that she was doomed." It is as if the evil that is playing itself out in Sophie's sadomasochistic love affair with Nathan, were akin to the curse on the House of Usher.

But happily enough, such apprehensions turn out to be unwarranted. As the book moves gradually closer to the dark heart of Sophie's suffering at Auschwitz, it becomes clear that Stingo's role as narrator is largely ironic. It appears that Styron has reasoned: if he tends to trivialize the Holocaust, he might as well use that tendency to his advantage, and let the reader glimpse the horror as if through a distorting mirror.

Besides, Styron has several important points to make by filtering Sophie's story through Stingo's romantic sensibilities. One of these is that the American South and the Eastern European pale may not be so incongruous. If Sophie has her crushing survivor's guilt to bear, then Stingo, too, has his burden — the knowledge that it is with the proceeds of a slave sale long in the past that he has bought the freedom to live in that Flatbush rooming house and write the novel that will turn out to be "Lie Down in Darkness." And Stingo's is not just the South's burden; it is the North's as well, or so Styron seems to be saying through Stingo's father, who predicts in 1947 the violence that will sweep the northern ghettos in the 1960s.

Which brings us to another major point Styron is making, and the novel's one potential source of controversy. If the burden of guilt in "Sophie's Choice" is spread, then so, too, is the burden of suffering. For Sophie is not a Jew; she is a Polish Catholic who happens to have been caught in a net that swept up many besides Jews. "I despise the idea of [your] 'precious heritage of suffering,' " says Sophie's best friend, and another of Styron's mouthpieces, to a member of the Warsaw Ghetto's underground. "In this war everyone suffers — Jews, Poles, Gypsies, Russians, Czechs, Yugoslavs, all the others. Everyone's a victim. The Jews were also the victims of victims, that's the main difference. But none of the suffering is precious . . . "

**A Rich Fabric**

Some would say that the Jew also lacked a homeland, but there's little point in making an issue of it. It is only one thin thread in the extraordinarily rich fabric of the novel, which, in any case, belongs to the beautiful and doomed Sophie. And as all great characters in literature are, Sophie, although universal in her humanity, is a unique individual. The one technical problem Styron fails to solve is the sense and meaning of Nathan's insanity. As it is, he remains a "golem" — machina ex machina, a convenient destructive force — not a Jew with any deep connection to the Jewish experience. But he is plausible enough for us to supply our own explanations for him. If he does not contribute much, he doesn't get in the way.

*Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is book reviewer for The New York Times.*

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | C | O | O | P | | S | A | G | E | | | F | L | U |
| H | O | U | R | I | | P | L | A | Y | E | D | O | U | T |
| O | N | T | A | P | | R | E | L | E | V | A | N | C | E |
| P | E | A | T | | A | E | F | | | A | R | T | Y | |
| | | N | I | D | E | | V | A | D | E | | | | |
| F | E | D | O | R | A | | M | A | K | E | S | O | U | T |
| J | I | N | A | R | E | | G | E | L | I | D | | U | M | A |
| L | A | W | S | | B | A | T | O | N | | S | T | I | R |
| E | T | A | | S | O | R | E | R | | F | A | G | O | T |
| R | E | Y | N | A | R | D | S | | S | I | R | E | N | S |
| | | O | L | G | A | | C | U | B | A | N | | | |
| | D | A | R | T | | | A | R | M | | T | E | N | S |
| P | R | I | M | E | T | I | M | E | | C | O | R | A | L |
| O | U | T | A | N | D | O | U | T | | A | G | A | V | E |
| E | M | S | | | S | U | R | E | | P | A | L | E | D |

# Proms Season Opens July 20

LONDON (AP) — The 85th season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts — the Proms — will feature 28 orchestras and chamber ensembles and 16 choirs in London this summer.

The season opens with a performance of Mahler's Third Symphony by the BBC Symphony on July 20 and continues to Sept. 15, the traditional "last night of the Proms." The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Zubin Mehta and the Ensemble InterContemporain of Paris under Pierre Boulez are among the visiting artists. The Polish composer Witold Lutoslawski will appear to conduct some of his own works.

# BRIDGE

*By Alan Truscott*

On the diagramed deal, South arrived in three no-trump with misfitting hands after East had overcalled in spades. As North-South were using the Precision Club system, North could afford to jump in diamonds on the second round, showing two long suits and a hand with about 15 points in high cards.

A spade was led to the ace, and East shrewdly shifted to a club. He could see a possibility of locking the declarer in the dummy with no way to reach his own hand, and this proved to be the theme of the deal.

South won with the club ace and led the diamond king. East won with the ace and had no convenient exit card. A black card would have allowed South to reach his hand and bring home the contract without difficulty. A diamond would have destroyed a potential trick in the West hand and simplified South's problems. East did the best he could by returning the heart jack.

This would have left the defense in command if West had held the heart nine. As it was, however, South was able to win in dummy and continue diamonds. West won the third round with the eight. In this position:

NORTH
♠—
♡A 1087
◇976
♣—

| WEST | EAST |
|---|---|
| ♠86 | ♠1974 |
| ♡Q53 | ♡4 |
| ◇J | ◇— |
| ♣J | ♣9864 |

SOUTH
♠KQJ
♡9
◇—
♣KQ10

West was now in an impossible position. Whether or not he cashed his diamond jack, that would be the fourth and last trick for the defense. In practice, he cashed the winner and led a low heart, hoping that his partner held the nine. But South finessed and claimed the contract when he was able to win with the nine in his hand.

The only way West could have kept the declarer from his hand was to cash the diamond jack and lead the heart queen, but that play would have allowed South to score all the remaining tricks in the diagram.

NORTH (D)
♠5
♡AK1087
◇KQ9765
♣A

| WEST | EAST |
|---|---|
| ♠862 | ♠A10743 |
| ♡Q532 | ♡J4 |
| ◇J832 | ◇A4 |
| ♣J7 | ♣9842 |

SOUTH
♠KQJ9
♡96
◇10
♣KQ1053

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

| North | East | South | West |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1♡ | 1♠ | 2♣ | Pass |
| 3◇ | Pass | 3N.T. | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | | |

West led the spade two.

# Kison Loses No-Hitter to Scorer

## *Double in 8th Possible Error*

ITTSBURGH, June 4 (AP) — ce Kison just missed pitching a hitter here yesterday as he al- ed only a disputed double and Pittsburgh Pirates romped, 7-0, the San Diego Padres.

Personally, I have doubt. . .It ld have been a hit — and it ld have been an error," Kison of the official scoring decision Barry Evans' ground-ball don- down the third base line in the th inning.

vans, who started at third base began the day batting .200, nected on a slider and drove a ncer down the line past third man Phil Garner, who tipped ball slightly with his mitt.

id Garner think he had made rror?

don't know," he said. "I al- t had it. The problem was then n it hit the dirt, it took off ard the line."

ison, a last-minute starter, ed two, struck out six and was orted by five homers, two by Robinson. Kison's record is 3-1.

**Cardinals 6, Dodgers 4**

St. Louis, Garry Templeton four hits, stole two bases and ed three runs as St. Louis beat Angeles, 6-4, to complete a tend sweep. The Cardinals col- d 12 hits in winning their th consecutive game and 18th e last 27.

**Mets 9, Braves 4**

Atlanta, John Stearns had hits and drove in three runs to New York to a 9-4 conquest of Gleata. Pat Zachry (5-0) limited nta to five hits through six inn- and Skip Lockwood finished completing a six-hitter and re- ing his ninth save.

**Astros 5, Expos 4**

Houston, Joe Niekro gained seventh straight victory and h of the season with relief help rookie Bert Robergeas Hous- defeated Montreal, 5-4.

**Cubs 2, Giants 1**

Chicago, Dave Kingman hit 9th homer run of the year and h in three days and came up a crucial stolen base as Chica- defeated San Francisco, 2-1.

**Phillies 6, Reds 4**

**Reds 12, Phillies 2**

Cincinnati, George Foster hit ome runs — giving him three he day — and Tom Hume ed a shutout until the ninth in- in Cincinnati's 12-2 victory Philadelphia. Bud Harrelson d home the tie-breaking run e ninth inning of the opener Mike Schmidt added an insur- run with a sacrifice fly as Phil- hia took the opener, 6-4, to six-game losing streak.

## ropean Cup Coach spended in Sweden

OCKHOLM, June 4 (UPI) — Swedish Soccer Federation has nded Bob Haughton, the ger of Malmo FF, for three s because of a quarrel with a e during a May 7 match.

May 17, the federation post- d a decision on the suspen- saying it needed more time to der the matter. The delay al- Houghton to lead his team the European Cup final st Nottingham Forest in Mu- last week. Malmo lost, 1-0.



Associated Press

Bruce Kison fogs one in against the Padres.

## Sunday's Line Scores

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston | 021 001 400—8 10 0 | |
| Minnesota | 000 000 011—2 7 0 | |

Renko, Campbell (7) and Allenson; Zahn, Bosik (4), Redfern (7), Brett (7), Serum (7) and Wynegar. W—Renko, 4-2. L—Zahn, 3-1. HRs—Boston, Hobson (7). Minnesota, Jackson (9).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 020 000 000 00—2 10 1 | |
| New York | 000 000 110 01—3 6 1 | (11 innings) |

Wortham, Proly (8), Scarbery (10), Trout (11) and May; Hunter, Kaat (7), Davis (9) and Johnson. W—Davis, 3-0. L—Scarbery, 1-2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee | 100 000 000—1 5 0 | |
| Kansas City | 023 100 00x—6 7 2 | |

Haas, Galasso (3), Rautzhan (4), McClure (7) and Moore; Pattin and Porter. W—Pattin, 2-0. L—Haas, 3-4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 000 010 100—2 4 1 | |
| Oakland | 000 000 000—0 5 2 | |

Rozema and Parrish; Johnson and Newman. W—Rozema, 3-2. L—Johnson, 2-8. HR—Detroit, Parrish (6).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 011 010 003—5 9 2 | |
| California | 001 000 002—3 6 1 | |

Paxton, Cruz (9) and Alexander; Barr, LaRoche (8), Barlow (9) and Downing. W—Paxton, 4-2. L—Barr, 3-1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 110 000 020— 5 8 2 | |
| Seattle | 014 220 00x—10 11 0 | |

Lemongello, Willis (4), Freisleben (5), Buskey (8) and Carone; Parrott, McLaughlin (8), Rawley (8) and Cox. W—Parrott, 3-1. L—Lemongello, 1-7. HR—Seattle, Meyer (5).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 000 010 001—2 8 0 | |
| Texas | 011 010 10x—4 9 0 | |

Palmer and Skaggs, Dempsey (7); D.Alexander, Kern (8) and Sundberg. W—D.Alexander, 3-3. L—Palmer, 6-3. HR—Texas, Grubb (7).

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| San Diego | 000 000 000—0 1 1 | |
| Pittsburgh | 303 001 00x—7 10 0 | |

Owchinko, Shirley (3), Kinsey (6) and Tenace; Kison and Nicosia. W—Kison, 3-1. L—Owchinko, 2-2. HRs—Pittsburgh, Robinson 2 (12), Moreno (3), Parker (9), Lacy (1).

First Game

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 001 003 002—6 9 1 | |
| Cincinnati | 010 101 150—9 16 0 | |

Ruthven, Reed (6), McGraw (9) and Boone; Moskau, Sarmiento (7), Borbon (9) and Correll. W—Reed, 5-1. L—Borbon, 2-2. HRs—Philadelphia, Rose (2), McBride (5). Cincinnati, Foster (8).

Second Game

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 000 000 002—2 8 1 | |
| Cincinnati | 033 010 41x—12 18 0 | |

Lonborg, Bird (3), Eastwick (6), McGraw (8) and Roder; Horne and Bench, Carrell (3). W—Horne, 4-4. L—Lonborg, 0-1. HRs—Philadelphia, Schmidt (16). Cincinnati, Foster 2 (10), Driessen (8).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles | 001 000 300—4 7 3 | |
| St. Louis | 210 003 00x—6 12 0 | |

Heaton and Ferguson; Vuckovich and Simmons. W—Vuckovich, 5-3. L—Heaton, 4-3. HRs—Los Angeles, Ferguson (7), Lopes (13).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 001 000 000—1 4 0 | |
| Chicago | 000 101 00x—2 8 0 | |

Curtis, Griffin (7) and Hill, Tomorge (7); Krukow, Sutter (8) and Foote. W—Krukow, 2-4. L—Curtis, 1-2. HRs—San Francisco, Hill (2). Chicago, Kingman (19).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 402 002 010—9 15 1 | |
| Atlanta | 020 002 000—4 6 2 | |

Zachry, Lockwood (7) and Stearns; M.Mahler, R.Mahler (1), Devine (3), Easterly (6), McLaughlin (7), Skok (9) and Nolan. W—Zachry, 5-0. L—M.Mahler, 2-5. HRs—New York, Mantones (3).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 002 010 100—4 9 0 | |
| Houston | 004 001 00x—5 10 1 | |

Rogers, May (5), Fryman (7) and Carter; J.Niekro, Roberge (8) and Ashby. W—J.Niekro, 8-2. L—Rogers, 5-3. HR—Montreal, Parrish (2).

## *Red Sox Romp Over the Twins*

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., June 4 (AP) — Carlton Fisk drove in two runs with two singles and Butch Hobson hit a two-run homer to carry the Boston Red Sox over the Minnesota Twins, 8-2.

Steve Renko, Boston's starter, gave up singles to Roy Smalley and Ken Landreaux before leaving with a pulled groin muscle after the sixth. Bill Campbell pitched the final three innings, allowing two runs on five hits, to save Renko's fourth victory.

**Yankees 3, White Sox 2**

In New York, Roy White grounded a run-scoring single up the middle in the 11th inning to give New York a 3-2 victory over Chicago. A rookie reliever, Ron Davis, got his third victory without a loss.

**Royals 6, Brewers 1**

In Kansas City, Marty Pattin yielded only five singles and Kansas City capitalized on 13 walks and 4 wild pitches to beat Milwaukee, 6-1. Pattin (2-0) struck out five and walked two in pitching his first complete game of the season.

**Mariners 10, Blue Jays 5**

In Seattle, Dan Meyer's third-inning grand slam helped power Seattle past Toronto, 10-5. Meyers' hit was his fifth home run and second grand slam of the season.

**Tigers 2, A's 0**

In Oakland, Calif., Dave Rozema pitched Detroit's first complete-game shutout of the season and Lance Parrish hit his sixth home run to give Detroit a 2-0 decision over Oakland. It was Detroit's eighth victory in nine games.

**Indians 5, Angels 3**

In Anaheim, Calif., Duane Kuiper had a two-run single and Toby Harrah had two singles, driving in a run and setting up a second, as Cleveland won, 5-3, over California.

**Rangers 4, Orioles 2**

In Arlington, Texas, John Grubb homered, singled twice and scored three times as Texas took over first place in the American League's West Division by trimming Baltimore, 4-2. Grubb extended his hitting streak to 16 games and raised his average to .311.

## *Major League Standings*

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

**East**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 31 | 20 | .608 | — |
| Boston | 29 | 20 | .592 | 1 |
| New York | 28 | 24 | .538 | 3½ |
| Milwaukee | 29 | 25 | .537 | 3½ |
| Detroit | 24 | 22 | .522 | 4½ |
| Cleveland | 22 | 27 | .449 | 7½ |
| Toronto | 13 | 40 | .245 | 19 |

**West**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Texas | 30 | 21 | .588 | — |
| California | 31 | 22 | .585 | — |
| Kansas City | 30 | 22 | .577 | ½ |
| Minnesota | 28 | 21 | .571 | 1 |
| Chicago | 25 | 26 | .490 | 5 |
| Seattle | 20 | 34 | .370 | 11½ |
| Oakland | 18 | 35 | .340 | 13 |

**Sunday's Results**

New York 3, Chicago 2, 11 innings
Boston 8, Minnesota 2
Kansas City 6, Milwaukee 1
Cleveland 5, California 3
Detroit 2, Oakland 0
Seattle 10, Toronto 5
Texas 4, Baltimore 2

**Monday's Games**

Minnesota (Erickson 0-5) at Baltimore (Flanagan 6-4)
Texas (D.Ellis 1-3) at Boston (Torrez 4-3)
Kansas City (Gale 5-3) at New York (John 9-1)
Milwaukee (Caldwell 5-4) at Chicago (Bouwerman 5-2)
Toronto (Huffman 2-5) at California (Knapp 3-2)
Cleveland (Waits 7-3) at Oakland (Keough 0-7)
Detroit (Wilcox 4-2) at Seattle (Honeycutt 2-5)

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

**East**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 28 | 18 | .609 | — |
| St. Louis | 27 | 19 | .587 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 28 | 23 | .549 | 2½ |
| Pittsburgh | 25 | 22 | .532 | 3½ |
| Chicago | 21 | 26 | .447 | 7½ |
| New York | 18 | 29 | .383 | 10½ |

**West**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Houston | 32 | 23 | .582 | — |
| Cincinnati | 29 | 23 | .558 | 1½ |
| San Francisco | 26 | 28 | .481 | 5½ |
| Los Angeles | 26 | 29 | .473 | 6 |
| San Diego | 25 | 31 | .446 | 7½ |
| Atlanta | 19 | 33 | .365 | 11½ |

**Sunday's Results**

Pittsburgh 7, San Diego 0
Philadelphia 6-2, Cincinnati 4-12
Chicago 2, San Francisco 1
St.Louis 6, Los Angeles 4
New York 9, Atlanta 4
Houston 5, Montreal 4

**Monday's Games**

Montreal (Lee 5-2) at Atlanta (Brizzolara 1-1)
Los Angeles (Sutcliffe 5-3) at Pittsburgh (Rooker 2-0)
New York (Swan 4-4) at Cincinnati (Seaver 3-4)
Philadelphia (Christenson 0-2) at Houston (Niemann 1-8)

## *Transactions*

**BASEBALL**

**American League**

NEW YORK YANKEES—Placed Reggie Jackson, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list.



Associated Press

Nancy Lopez hugs her caddie, Roscoe Jones, in celebration.

## *Lopez Wins Third In New Golf Streak*

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., June 4 (UPI) — Nancy Lopez, following the same timetable that carried her to a record five consecutive victories last year, survived a double-bogey and a couple of rainstorms here yesterday to win a golf tournament by four strokes over Pat Bradley.

Just as she did in this tournament last year, Lopez ran her current winning streak to three. In her last eight outings she has been a winner five times and finished second three times. Lopez has won 14 of the 32 tournaments she has played in the last 15 months.

She wound up with a 8-under total of 280. Bradley closed with a fine 70 to stand at 284.

**McGee Wins Kemper**

CHARLOTTE, N.C., June 4 (AP) — Jerry McGee, who had to play catch-up golf most of the back side, went on to a 1-shot victory here yesterday in the Kemper Open.

McGee, caught and then passed by Jerry Pate, took command with a birdie against Pate's bogey on the 17th and finished off his final round in 4-under-par 68.

McGee finished with a 272 total, 16 strokes under par on the rain-drenched, 7,160-yard Quail Hollow Country Club course. Pate finished with a 68 and second at 273.

# Connors, Dibbs, Pecci Advance

PARIS, June 14 (IHT) — Jimmy Connors started slowly but finished fast today to defeat Manuel Orantes, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1, and reach the quarterfinals of the French Open tennis championships.

Also advancing were Eddie Dibbs, who outlasted Wojtek Fibak, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 1-6, 6-4; Jose Higueras, who defeated Eliot Teltscher, 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 1-6, 6-3, and Victor Pecci, who crushed Harold Solomon, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

The quarterfinals on the slow clay courts of Roland Garros Stadium will pit Bjorn Borg against Hans Gildemeister, Vitas Gerulaitis against Higueras, Pecci against Gene Mayer or Guillermo Vilas, and Dibbs against Connors.

Mayer was leading Vilas, 5-7, 6-1, 7-6, when darkness halted the match.

**Back and Forth**

Dibbs earned his place in a long match that was in doubt to the end. In the final set Dibbs led, 2-0, then trailed, 3-4. But as Fibak made errors, Dibbs, who had operated constantly from his baseline, came to the net at the end to win the match.

Higueras regained the initiative against Teltscher after he lost a two-set lead. The match began yesterday but was halted by a thunderstorm with Higueras two sets up and leading, 3-2, in the third.

When play resumed today, Teltscher won 10 of 11 games to draw level at two sets all.

In women's matches, Chris Evert Lloyd lost her concentration in the second set, but had little trouble defeating Ruta Gerulaitis, 6-0, 6-4, to move into the semi-finals against Dianne Fromholtz, who defeated Virginia Ruzici, 6-0, 6-4.

Evert, seeded No. 1, lacked her usual sharpness. "Whenever I win the first set, I always let up unconsciously," she said. "It was tough for me because my concentration was not there."

**FOURTH ROUND RESULTS**

**Men**

Eddie Dibbs, U.S., def. Wojtek Fibak, Poland, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 1-6, 6-4. Victor Pecci, Paraguay, def. Harold Solomon, U.S., 6-1, 6-4, 6-3; Jose Higueras, Spain, def. Eliot Teltscher, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 1-6, 6-3; Jimmy Connors, U.S., def. Manuel Orantes, Spain, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

**QUARTERFINALS**

**Women**

Dianne Fromholtz, Australia, def. Virginia Ruzici, Romania, 6-0, 6-4; Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S., def. Ruta Gerulaitis, U.S., 6-0, 6-4.

## *Comaneci Takes Two Titles In World Cup*

TOKYO, June 4 (AP) — Nadia Comaneci, the 1976 Olympic gymnastics champion, won two of the women's four individual events — the vaulting and floor exercises — in the 1979 World Cup Gymnastic Championships here today.

Before a crowd of 12,000, the 17-year-old Comaneci won the floor exercises with a perfect 20 points. She scored 10 yesterday and today.

The Romanian star won the vaulting horse by scoring 9.80 today for a total of 19.70 points, and was second on the balance beam with 19.60.

Emilia Eberle of Romania won the women's balance beam with 19.70 points — 9.80 yesterday and 9.90 today. She also shared the uneven parallel bars title with Steffi Kraker of East Germany with 19.65 points. Eberle scored 9.80 yesterday and 9.85 today while Kraeker had 9.85 and 9.80.

Stella Zakharova, who won the women's combined individual event yesterday, placed second in the vaulting horse with 19.525 points and in the floor exercises with 19.95 points. The 15-year-old Russian was third in the uneven parallel bars with 19.55 points.

In the men's events, Alexandre Ditiatin of the Soviet Union, who won the men's combined individual events yesterday, captured the rings title with 19.40 points. Bart Conner of the United States won the side horse title, Shigeru Kasamatsu of Japan and Stoian Deltchev of Bulgaria shared the floor title and Eizo Kenmotsu of Japan captured the parallel bars title.

The men's vaulting horse title went to Rudi Baerther of East Germany, and his teammate, Eberhard Gienger, captured the horizontal bar title.

## Lou Little's Favorite Football Games

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT) — In the football game Lou Little loved to tell about, he played tackle for a Pennsylvania team that lost to Dartmouth, 20-19, in the Polo Grounds in New York in 1919. Like Lou, who had been a captain of infantry in World War I, the top players on both sides were several years older and many degrees tougher than the average undergraduate.

"Dartmouth," Lou recalled, "had Jim Robertson, who got a broken leg; Laddy Meyers, whose collar bone was broken; Swede Youngstrom, Jack Cannell, Cuddy Murphy, Bill Cunningham, later a newspaper columnist in Boston, and Gus Sonnenberg, who went into professional wrestling and was heavyweight champion of the world. Our captain was Bert Bell, who became commissioner of the National Football League.

"Our tackle playing opposite Cuddy Murphy was John Titzel, a real man and a real gentleman. Between plays he spoke to me about the way Murphy was behaving, so we exchanged positions for one play. I said to Murphy, 'Why don't you just play football? Why don't you leave this man alone?' He said nothing at all. He just shot a stream of tobacco juice past my nose.

**Reversed His Field**

" 'Look, John,' I said to Titzel, 'I've got all I can take care of over on my side with that Sonnenberg. You take care of it over here.'

"I started that game without a head gear or thigh pads. After the first play, I got the head gear on in a hurry. Between halves I could hardly pull the pads on, my thighs were so swollen. Tiny Maxwell, who was one of the officials, and Doc Spears, the Dartmouth coach, got into a fist fight. Dartmouth lost six men. We lost one with an injury and one put out by the referee."

Perhaps the most striking part of that story, to those who knew Lou Little, was that Murphy was able to get his quid past Lou's nose. Born Luigi Piccolo, Lou had the noblest of Roman features. 'Big-Nose Louie' was Toots Shor's pet name for him.

Gene Rossides, now an attorney in Washington, was at Columbia for a class reunion on the weekend. Gene and those who played with him at Columbia in the late 1940s had read of their old coach's death a few days earlier in Delray Beach, Fla. It isn't hard to guess what they talked about when they got together on Morningside Heights.

It goes without saying that somebody mentioned the Army game of 1947. That was the year Rossides and Lou Kusserow were living it up in the Columbia backfield, as gifted and versatile as any two backs in the land. Their captain and leader was Bill Swiacki, an end whose special talent was best described by Bill Heinz of the New York Evening Sun.

"He catches passes," Bill said, "the way other people catch the common cold. He knows where he gets some of them, and the rest he just picks up in a crowd."

Army had gone through three seasons without defeat. Now stars like Glenn Davis, Doc Blanchard and Arnold Tucker were gone but the 1947 team won its first four games, carrying the streak through 32 games without defeat. As expected, Army scored first. Rip Rowan, the fullback, ran 87 yards for one touchdown and the half ended with West Point in front, 20-7. The third period ended and the fourth began with the score unchanged.

Then with the ball on the Army 28-yard line, Rossides threw a pass into the end zone. The ball was falling incomplete when Swiacki materialized in midair and fell with it. The field judge said he caught it.

Leading by six points now, 20-14, Army pulled a lineman back to help cover on passes. Mixing runs and passes, Rossides moved Columbia 61 yards in six plays. Kusserow carried the ball over and when Ventan Yablonski kicked the extra point, Army's streak ended, 21-20.

As a coach, Lou Little was a screamer until surgery on his throat reduced his voice to a rasp. After that he used a bullhorn at practice. Yet for all his shouting, he was genuinely interested in the undergraduates who played for him and the interest carried over to post-graduate days. In the Columbia locker room after the last game of a season, seniors would come up to the coach one by one to shake hands and thank him for letting them play on the squad.

Tall and square-shouldered, with pince-nez glasses straddling the bridge of his nose, Lou was a commanding figure and a polished diplomat. He was popular with his fellow coaches, with university administrators and with the press, and if his teams consistently lost as often as they won, newspaper readers were advised that skimpy material was to blame, not the coaching.

At least once during his 26 years on Morningside Heights he was greatly tempted to leave. In 1947 Yale invited him to move to New Haven as athletic director. At the urgent request of Columbia alumni, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, then Columbia's president-designate, talked him into staying. Then somebody talked Eisenhower into becoming president of the United States, and Lou was stuck with his young engineers and doctors and architects.

He remained, nevertheless, the most cheerful and companionable of men, and one who favored life. He was a formidable trencherman who could hold his own at table with world class feeders like Steve Owen, then coach of the football Giants; Herman Hickman, the Yale coach, and Jack Lavelle, football scout and raconteur. The four of them could lay waste to a 40-acre field.

## Cooke Sale Is Confirmed

LOS ANGELES, June 4 (IHT) — The $67.5-million sale of the Los Angeles Lakers, Los Angeles Kings, the Los Angeles Forum and a 13,000-acre California ranch by Jack Kent Cooke to Jerry Buss has been confirmed. Buss said that he planned no immediate major changes on either team.

## Colleges Cool To a Playoff For Football

IRVING, Texas, June 4 (AP) — By an overwhelming margin, the major universities that compose the College Football Association voted here yesterday not to support a National Collegiate Athletic Association proposal to hold a four-team national championship playoff after the bowl games.

The CFA's third annual meeting heard representatives of the Cotton, Orange and Sugar Bowls predict that any kind of playoff would put the postseason bowls — there were 15 involving Division I-A teams last season — out of business.

Of approximately 100 coaches, athletic directors, faculty representatives and conference commissioners in attendance, only 5 voted in favor of a playoff. The NCAA plan calls for four playoff teams to be selected after the bowl games.

In an earlier meeting, more than a dozen coaches voted against a playoff, with only Vince Dooley of Georgia in favor.

# *The Derby Waits for a Fairy Tale Ending*

By Samuel Abt

OM, England (IHT) — Once a time, in an island kingdom, lived a queen who had all her desired, except that she had owned the winner of the most rtant horse race in her realm.

ar after year the queen ed her entries finish never than second, often far worse. eople were saddened, because ce was not only the most im- nt in the realm but also the popular. Then, one year, for 00th running of the race, the finally seemed to have a er.

e outcome will be known esday, when the English Der- s it is called outside England), erby Stakes (as it is called for- ) or simply the Derby (as the s call it, pronouncing it by") is run across one and a niles of grass surrounded by a humanity.

**A Special Label**

rby 200, as this year's race is d, is generally considered to de open, but more than senti- has made Queen Elizabeth's Milford, the favorite. This 3- old is a Mill Reef colt, so he ds to those who say that Der- inners breed Derby winners. rd also has something of a d — impressive victories in the Rose Stakes at Ascot and the ield Derby Trial Stakes.

st important, though, Milford he proper jockey, Lester Pig- the housewives', and other bettors', favorite.

gott has won eight Derbies, more than any other rider since when nine colts vied in the race, for a prize of about 0. This year's prize money is ted to exceed $500,000 for the our finishers, with the winner ling $300,000.

ore Piggott announced late eek that he would ride Mil- the horse was a 5-1 favorite. dds have since fallen to 4-1 ill probably drop further on the day of the race. Everybody in England, it seems, is rooting for a happy ending.

"We've got the ingredients for a magnificent race," said Tim Nelligan, the managing director of the Epsom course, in a chat before Piggott's announcement. "If Piggott rode and if Milford won, it would be a fairy tale.

"No," he said quickly, correcting himself, "it's already been a fairy tale. It would be a fairy tale ending."

Nelligan is the force behind a publicity blitzkrieg for Derby 200. He began planning, he said, in October, 1977, and by now English shops are full of souvenirs ranging from T-shirts to tankards, from color prints of Diomed, the first Derby winner, to silver-gilt reproductions of the first starter's bell. Bookstores offer a souvenir program as well as encyclopedic histories of the race, the Post Office will issue a special stamp on race day, and since April the Royal Academy in London has been exhibiting paintings and memorabilia from the 199 previous races.

This may seem like a lot of fuss over a race that is not even the oldest in England — the St. Leger Stakes began in 1776 and the Oaks in 1779 — but the Derby is not simply a race, as the two others are, but a festival. It is often described as "London's unofficial holiday."

## Depailler Injured, Out of Formula One

CLERMONT FERRAND, France, June 4 (IHT) — Patrick Depailler, a French Formula One driver, is reported to be in "satisfactory" condition after he broke both legs Sunday in a hang-gliding accident.

A driver for Ligier, Depailler was in third place in this year's championship standings. Ligier said he would be out of racing for the rest of the season.

Depailler crashed while descending from the Puy de Dome Mountain near here.

and anybody who has seen the race agrees.

The Downs, a gently rolling vast stretch of suburban greenery, are thronged on the day of the race, with spectators even climbing atop rented double-decker buses that line the long finish. Behind the grandstands an amusement park operates to capacity through the day. Because of heavy rail traffic, trains from London, 15 miles away, take up to two hours for the trip, which usually lasts 40 minutes.

Officially the crowd is always estimated at 250,000 because entry to the Downs is free, and so nobody bothers to count. Unofficially the crowd has been put at half a million, and, if the weather is mild Wednesday, that figure may be exceeded.

Foreign interest in the 200th Derby has been extraordinary, Nelligan said, with racing dignitaries and other tourists expected in force from the United States, Australia and Japan.

**The Place to Be**

"Everybody wants to be here," he said proudly before explaining that he had made two trips to the United States to try to cool enthusiasm. "What the Americans say is, 'If we come, we want a seat.' We simply do not have seats.

"The grandstands have a total capacity of 18,000, including those standing. There are actually 2,000 seats, and those were all sold by last Christmas."

A seat for the day's races, one of only nine programs all season, costs about $35.

The seating total does not include the club enclosure, where the full fig of morning dress is required for men. "And if a gentleman is in morning dress and his bird is in jeans, he gets in but she doesn't," Nelligan said. "For women it's day dress and a hat."

As he spoke, still days before the Derby, the Downs were already dotted with inhabitants. England's gypsies traditionally gather here for the week of the race, and the approach roads are always lined with fortunetellers' stands. Breweries were erecting circus tents to supply beer to the hordes of awaited picnickers and incidentally to provide them with shelter from the wind, cold and rain that can mean a June day in England. Bookmakers' stalls, with the chalked odds, were beginning to rise, the Ferris wheel was already in place near the Tattenham Corner turn of the track, and assorted games of chance were moving in.

**Ancient Carnival**

The show at the Royal Academy makes it plain that this has been the scene for 200 years.

"The whole world was at Epsom yesterday," the Times of London reported of Derby Day 1829, "mingled together in inextricable confusion — giants, dwarfs, peers, blacklegs etc." The "etc." included what the Times called "persons equally intent upon cheating and being cheated."

And the show's scholarly catalogue quotes Charles Dickens as having said in 1851, "On Derby Day, a population rolls and surges and scrambles through the place that may be counted in millions."

The paintings tell the same story, concentrating more on the throng than on the horses.

Explaining his drawing, "The Race Meeting — the Gambler," Sir John Millais described his visit in 1853: "Such tragic scenes I saw on the course. . .In another carriage I saw a woman crying bitterly, evidently a paramour of the man who was languidly lolling in the cushions flushed with drink, and trying to look unconcerned at the woman's grief. This was probably caused by a notice that his losses that day obliged him to do without her society for the future."

Finally, an engraving from 1871 shows an acrobat on a pole amid the crowd on the rail, gypsy tents and tethered livestock, a performing monkey, minstrels, various bunco games in progress, touts and swells. Except for the monkey, the engraving might have been made last year.


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## Art Buchwald

# Slit-Skirt Crisis! Rate Is Thigh High

WASHINGTON — The bad news this week is that the slit skirt is rising at a rate twice as fast as that predicted by leading government economists.

I was sitting in Lafayette Park the other day with one of President Carter's economic advisers, watching women with slit skirts prance by, and he said,



Buchwald

"The dressmakers and skirt manufacturers are violating the president's guidelines. He asked them to keep their slits within 7 percent of the knee, but as you can see most of the slits are hovering up to the thigh."

"It's sickening," I said. "How could you people be so wrong on where the slit skirt was going?"

"We didn't put the oil crisis into the computer," he said as he stared disconsolately at a very attractive lady who swished by.

"What has the oil crisis got to do with slit skirts?"

"When people are nervous about gasoline they react by catering to the prurient interests of the opposite sex. Women are sublimating their fears about not getting enough fuel by showing a lot more of their legs than they ever showed before. They have developed a 'let's live for today' mentality, which eventually could lead to an overheating of the entire economy."

* * *

"I'm not sure I understand."

He stared at another lady whose skirt was open from the navel to the knees. "If the trend continues we could see a serious downturn in productivity. Look at this park. If it wasn't for the split skirt, three-quarters of these men would be eating lunch back at their offices. The women would have no valid reason to brazenly stroll down these walks. What we're witnessing is the downfall of the American work ethic. Every inch that a skirt goes up means one million lost man-hours of work."

"I hadn't thought of it in those terms. Has the president given any consideration to jawboning?"

"The jawbone has nothing to do with it."

"Well, what about legboning then?" I suggested.

* * *

"It may come to that, but our problem is that we have to have standby skirt controls to hold over their heads. It's doubtful that we could get Congress to give them to us, because so many senators and congressmen have a vested interest in the slit skirt."

"There has to be a solution," I cried. "We can't go on like this, ogling everything that walks by. Would a recession help?"

"I don't think so. High unemployment doesn't necessarily mean the lowering of slits in skirts. If we put the brakes on now the slits could even go higher."

"How much higher can they go?" I said in disgust.

"I wish I had the answer to that. You talk to 10 dirty old economists and they all have different answers. What we have to hope for is that the open-skirt boom will peak by summer, and then the cold weather will give us a rate of slit we can live with."

"And if it doesn't?"

"Then we'll have double-digit legs by the end of the year."

## Paris to See Works By Vera Stravinsky

PARIS, June 4 (IHT) — The paintings of Vera Stravinsky, widow of the composer Igor Stravinsky, will be shown in Paris for the first time in an exhibition that will open Friday in the Galerie Andre Pacitti, 174 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, and run to June 28.

Mrs. Stravinsky first began painting in 1918 in the Crimea and later became costume adviser to Diaghilev in Paris. She resumed her career as a painter after World War II and has exhibited her works in several European and North American cities. Her Paris exhibition is devoted primarily to recent works, most of them done in gouache.

# Lord of the Setting Sun

By Henry Allen

WASHINGTON (WP) — Winston Churchill once barrumphed that he had not become his majesty's prime minister to preside over the dissolution of the British Empire.

It dissolved quite nicely, anyhow.

History can't say the same for Hugh Foot, Lord Caradon, who moved from Jordan to Nigeria to Cyprus to Jamaica in all the sword-bearing, polo-playing splendor of the raj, but always just a step ahead of the sun, which was setting on empires British and American. He was "a colonial governor who ran out of colonies," Prime Minister Harold Macmillan said.

Right now, Lord Caradon is limping briskly through Georgetown, outraged to discover that Virginia taxis can't pick up passengers in the District of Columbia.

"It's so disconcerting," he snaps, milky blue eyes scouring out from under black tufts of eyebrows. "Here, we'll find one down this block," he announces, stepping off the curb to let a woman pass, all the while expounding his solution to the Rhodesia problem, a problem which might not have existed, he seems to say, if the Colonial Office had been running things.

"We were never in charge there, you see. It was always a white-settler government," he explains with a small delighted off-the-hook smile, a peculiar figure-eight shape of the mouth, actually: the Jamaicans caught it perfectly in an effigy during a friendly parade while he was governor general.

Caradon is a visiting scholar at Georgetown University's Center for Contemporary Arab Studies. He speaks Arabic, having begun his colonial career in 1929 in Palestine.

"I'd asked for Sudan," he says, once the taxi has been found, ridden in, people seen and a few moments found for recollections.

"That was traditionally an athlete's administration. I'd rowed for my college at Cambridge but I didn't have a blue — the jibe was, the blues ruling the blacks. It has just happened that way, Sudan and the athletes. When you went, you went for life — no one could imagine the end of the British Empire, then. But they called me and offered me Palestine. I needed a job, it sounded like a bit of an adventure . . ."

And now, at 71, first knighted as Sir Hugh Foot, then made Baron Caradon of St. Cleer, he is proudest, strangely enough, of having it all fall apart, of "having achieved an orderly transfer of power in 80 percent of something like 40 territories. One day at the United Nations, the Soviet ambassador said to me that this was impossible, for us to be on such good terms with our colonies. He said: 'Some of them running these countries were your prisoners!' This was just after they'd moved into Czechoslovakia, so I said: 'Better to make prime ministers out of prisoners than prisoners out of prime ministers.' "

The figure-eight smile shines anew. He is reminded, in fact, of an even better bon mot, based on the little speech British pilots used to make to passengers about the lowering of the landing gear.

"I wanted to say in the Security Council: 'There is no cause for alarm. The rumbling sound that you hear is the normal noise of the Soviet ambassador being lowered and locked into a fixed position.' But I never got to say it, the time was never quite right."

And that, to judge from his face, is a far greater loss than Nigeria or India or Trans-Jordan or Malaya. He still savors the game.

In fact, Lord Caradon may be the last of a British civilization that knew just how serious the Duke of Wellington was when he said (reputedly) that Waterloo had been won on the playing fields of Eton.

As Foot wrote in his memoir, "A Start in Freedom," "a fair fight in the hills was one thing. What I hated was cruelty." He attacks one Englishman "who had many successes, but he forfeited our reputation for fair play."

Fair play: In the world of Cambodia, and Gulags and South Africas and Ugandas, the notion is so quaint as to be puzzling.

"I like to think we played reasonably fair, not like the French in Algeria," he says. "But nowadays, I think you can take it on the whole that any political prisoner is tortured. You can't be surprised it happens. They have information which is needed — it's a very powerful argument."

Nor has Lord Caradon assumed the mantle of guilt so fashionable among some American liberals who boast of our empire by flogging themselves as imperialists.

"On the contrary," he says brightly. "I was a liberator."

Any suspicions that Nigerians or Arabs or Cypriots might not see it that way gets short shrift as Caradon shifts in his chair, impeccable and tropical in double-breasted blue blazer, poplin trousers, blue necktie with polka dots, very tightly knotted.

He is not immune to ironies, however.

"During the student rebellions in Palestine I was the British officer in charge of Nablus. I exiled one student leader named Akram Zukatar to a tiny desert town, way to the south of us, named Auja Al Hafir, a major punishment. One day at the United Nations a man came toward me, arms outstretched to embrace me. It was him. Later on I sent him a little rhyme I'd written: 'The youthful Akram did not fear/ exile in Auja Al Hafir . . .' "

### Yearly Visits

And all attempts to be modest about British successes in retreating from world dominion are betrayed by a delightfully ghastly grimace when he rolls his eyes to heaven and says: "The Belgians . . ."

Nowadays, he makes yearly visits to friends in Jamaica and Arabia, touching down now and then in Africa, lecturing at American colleges — he has just visited two old favorites, he says: St. Olaf's in Minnesota, and Centenary College in Shreveport, La. He's done stints at Harvard and Princeton, lecturing and persuading in his touch of a West Country accent.

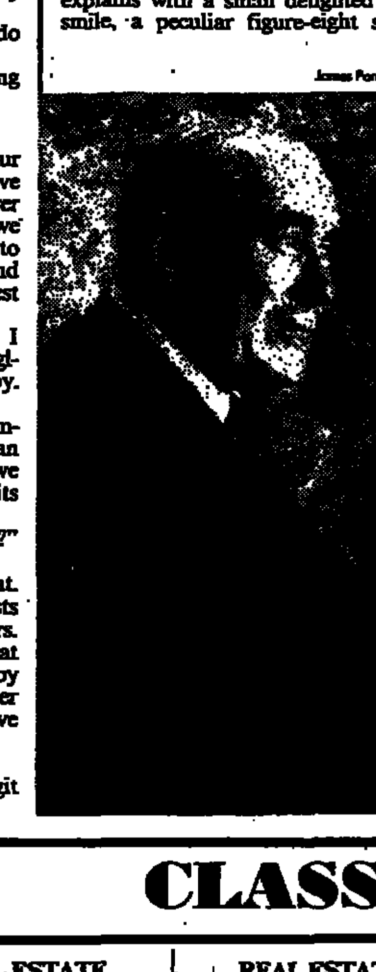
And there's his new campaign on Rhodesia, he being a Laborite and the new Tory government leaning toward accepting the recent elections, "when we have this splendid opportunity to deal with it at the meeting of the Commonwealth this August."

The Commonwealth? It would be easy, just now, to dismiss the clout of the British Commonwealth as a convenient political fiction, except that Lord Caradon's exuberance will not be contained, he already has his political strategy mapped out. He is going to go to the foreign minister of the Conservatives, the party of Churchill, and raise that very ghost. The existence of the Commonwealth depends on it.

"I'll ask him if he's going to be the Conservative minister who presides over the dissolution of the British Commonwealth!"

Having been a man who has spent his life laughing last, he may well laugh best.

James Parcell, Washington Post



**Lord Caradon: "I like to think we played reasonably fair, not like the French in Algeria."**



**Johnny Weissmuller, who played Tarzan in a half-dozen movies for MGM, celebrates his 75th birthday with his sixth wife, Maria (left), and daughter Lisa at the Motion Picture Country House and Hospital in Woodland Hills, Calif. Weissmuller has been hospitalized for more than a year and a half, suffering coronary and respiratory problems as well as memory lapses.**

# PEOPLE: *'Sweeney Todd' Wins Eight Tony Awards*

**Stephen Sondheim's** "Sweeney Todd" swept Broadway's Tony awards, winning eight of the theater honors, including best musical. **Len Cariou** and his co-star, three-time Tony winner **Angela Lansbury**, won for their starring roles in the musical about a crazed English barber who slits throats and a daffy meat-pie maker who disposes of his victims in her pies. **Bernard Pomerance's** "The Elephant Man," about a grotesquely misshapen young man in Victorian England, won as the season's best play. England's **Tom Conti**, making his Broadway debut as a paralyzed sculptor in "Whose Life Is It Anyway," won the best-actor award. A rare but not unprecedented tie for best actress in a drama emerged, with **Constance Cummings** of "Wings" being honored with **Carole Shelley** of "The Elephant Man." A surprise special Tony for achievement in drama was given actor **Henry Fonda**, 74, by his Oscar-winning daughter, **Jane**. For "Sweeney Todd," awards also went to composer-lyricist Sondheim, a three-time winner; director **Hal Prince**, now a five-time winner; to two-time winner **Hugh Wheeler** for best book, and to a husband-and-wife team, **Eugene and Franne Lee**, respectively for best scenic and costume design.

* * *

How does one get a show on television? To hear **Joseph Wambaugh** tell it, intimidating television executives is a surefire technique, and it isn't that hard to do. Wambaugh, the policeman turned writer, wa[s] talking specifically about the nego[tiations] that preceded network ap[proval] of his successful series a few seasons back, "Police Story." To an important meeting, he sa[ys] in Playboy magazine, he brought along a policeman friend who wa[s] "built like a linebacker" and wh[o] told the NBC officials that he wa[s] on the "surveillance detail." "The[y] asked him if the point of his jo[b] was to gather information," Wam[baugh] recalled. " 'Sometimes, bu[t] that's really not what we're abou[t],' he said. 'We prefer to tail the gu[y] until he commits a felony of som[e] sort.' 'Oh, and then what do yo[u] do?' He said, 'Well, there are tw[o] choices: We either arrest him or w[e] kill him.' The NBC guys went in[to] shock," Wambaugh said, "and [I] knew I had my show. 'Police Story' was born that day."

* * *

Movie fans who saw "Around th[e] World in 80 Days," fell in love wi[th] **Mario Moreno** — one of the bi[g]gest box-office draws in the Spa[n]ish-speaking world — but he real[ly] never made it big in Hollywoo[d]. Now Hollywood is going to ma[ke] up for the slight. Moreno, bet[ter] known by his stage name, **Cant[in]flas**, is going to get his own star [on] the Walk of Fame. Los Ange[les] Mayor **Tom Bradley** broke t[he] news to him in Mexico City, whe[re] the mayor went to discuss weighti[er] issues with Mexican officials. T[he] ceremony is slated for later th[is] year.

—SAMUEL JUSTI[N]


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